SPECIAL
ROYAL HAIR DYE
The Restorer of permanent Natural Black Colour Patronized by Rajas, Maharajas, Europeans and Indian gentries
Prices including Postage
1 Box Rs. 1/8
3 Boxes Rs. 3/8
6 Boxes Rs. 6/12; 12 Boxes Rs. 12.
Sole Distributors:—
THE MAQBOOL AGENCY, Bombay 2.

Regd. No. B 1065 Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXVIII NO. 60 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1940 PRICE: ONE ANNA

INSURE WITH
OR
REPRESENT
INDIAN
MERCANTILE
INSC. CO., LTD.
(Estd. 1907)
For Life, Fire & Accident.
INDIAN MERCANTILE CHAMBERS,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY, 1.

TENTATIVE BASIS FOR

Soviet-Finnish Agreement Reached?

PEACE TALKS DECISION MAY BE EXPECTED IN A DAY OR TWO

PARLEYS AT MOSCOW

LONDON, March 10.

ACCORDING to the Rome radio a tentative basis for Soviet-Finnish Agreement has been reached and M. Ryti is 'en route' to Moscow where the main negotiations are now being conducted.

The announcer said that the tentative understanding would not impose too great a sacrifice on the Finns who have resigned themselves to the loss of the Karelian Isthmus and Petsamo but the Finns are still holding out over the question of Hangoe and the region to the north of Lake Ladoga.

The Russians too are reported to be adamant on these points.

Decision Imminent

STOCKHOLM: M. Tanner, Foreign Minister, declared that some decision regarding peace negotiations might be expected by to-morrow or Tuesday but he made it clear that Finland would continue to fight, if the proposals were unacceptable. He pointed out that fighting on all the fronts has not been lessened in any way by the present negotiations.

MOSCOW PARLEYS

HELSINKI: The official silence on the peace talks was broken by a Communique issued this evening.

The Communique says some days ago the Soviet and Finnish Governments entered into contact through the intermediary of the Swedish Government with the object of examining the possibilities of securing peace. The utility of direct conversations was recognised by both sides. The Soviet Government having invited representatives of the Finnish Government to proceed to Moscow to undertake discussions, a delegation consisting of M. Ryti, M. Paasikivi, Gen. Walden and Deputy Vionmaa left for Moscow on Wednesday evening.

The delegation had two or three interviews with the representatives of the Soviet Government. On these occasions the Finnish representatives took note of the Soviet peace conditions. No decision hitherto has been taken. —Reuter.

SWEDISH RETORT TO FRENCH

STOCKHOLM, March 10.

A statement read over the Swedish radio emphatically denies the suggestions (which it says emanated from France) that Sweden is exercising pressure on Finland to conclude a dishonourable peace.

As already defined the Swedish policy is to maintain neutrality in the war between the Allies and Germany and assist Finland to be the best of her ability without compromising the neutrality. Swedish assistance was an important factor in Finnish resistance before other countries aid became effective.

The statement concludes with the question: "Do the French accusations signify that the principal interest on their side is to make the Northern Countries a theatre of war between the Allies and Germany?"—Reuter.

SOVIET ATTACKS

HELSINKI, March 10.

A Communique admits that the Russians attacking across the ice in Viipuri Bay captured a few islands. It adds that there have been several mass attacks east of Viipuri. Soviet attacks to the north-east of Lake Ladoga were repulsed.—Reuter.

SOVIET GAINS

MOSCOW, March 10.

A communique states that Soviet troops occupied the Islands of Torkansaari and Puispansaari in Viipuri Bay and also the towns of Karppila and Ruhela on the Western Coast of the Bay and the town of Repola, North-East of the Viipuri-Serdobol Railway Line. Five Finnish 'planes were brought down.—Reuter.

FINLAND'S CAUSE IS THEIRS

STOCKHOLM: Finland's cause is our cause declared Prince Gustav Adolf, son of the Crown Prince speaking at the funeral of Col. Durssen, Commander of Swedish volunteers in Finland, who was killed at the front. Those attending the funeral included the Foreign Minister M. Guenther and the Finnish Minister, M. Erkko.

ALLIED AID TO FINLAND

"Cannot Be Effectively Intensified"

LONDON, March 10.

As seen in London, the developments in Russo-Finnish struggle are in the hands of the Finns and the Scandinavian Powers, says the "Sunday Times" diplomatic correspondent.

The reproaches that the Allies have not given sufficiently clear indications of their intentions has put the situation in wrong light. The degree of assistance that they might render depends, apart from the attitude of the Finns and the position of the Allies, generally upon the view taken by Sweden and Norway of the facilities they could offer.

Hitherto, both these countries have not been willing to commit themselves and facilitate measures of large scale assistance to Finland by the Allies. The Scandinavian attitude apparently is inspired by the fear of possible consequences —fear which ignores what future may have in store were Finland to be forced to accept a dishonourable peace.

It is the view of British circles that Allied aid to Finland cannot be effectively intensified so long as the attitude of the Scandinavian countries remains unchanged.—Reuter.

DECK GUARD

Thrown Overboard

Surprise Raid On Torpedo-Boat At Kensington

DUBLIN, March 10.

Armed men raided a motor torpedo-boat which arrived in Kingstown harbour from London on Saturday. It is understood that three men in a rowing boat approached the torpedo-boat early on Sunday morning and succeeded in boarding it and threw the man patrolling the deck into the sea. Some shots were fired but it is not known exactly what happened on board.

The attackers escaped and the guard was rescued and taken aboard the torpedo-boat.

The raid was followed by intense police activity. The torpedo-boat was the first of a number to be delivered for the Eirean Marine and Coast Watching Service.—Reuter.

Br. Ship Sinks In North Sea

LONDON:—The British steamer "Chevy Chase" (3,000 tons) sank in the North Sea following an explosion, The crew of 21 were saved.

German Ship Set On Fire

The Admiralty announce that the German steamer "Hanover" (5,600 tons) was intercepted by a British cruiser on the night of March 7 between Santo Domingo and Puerto Rico. The crew set fire to the ship and abandoned her.

French Vessel Sinks After Collision: Br. Ship Strikes Mine

After picking up the crew of the French vessel "Sna the First" with which she had been in collision, west of Hartlepool, the steamer "Thurston' (3072 tons) sank, after it is believed, striking a mine.

The sole survivor of both the vessels is understood to be an eighteen-year-old French sailor who is so seriously ill in hospital that he cannot give any details.

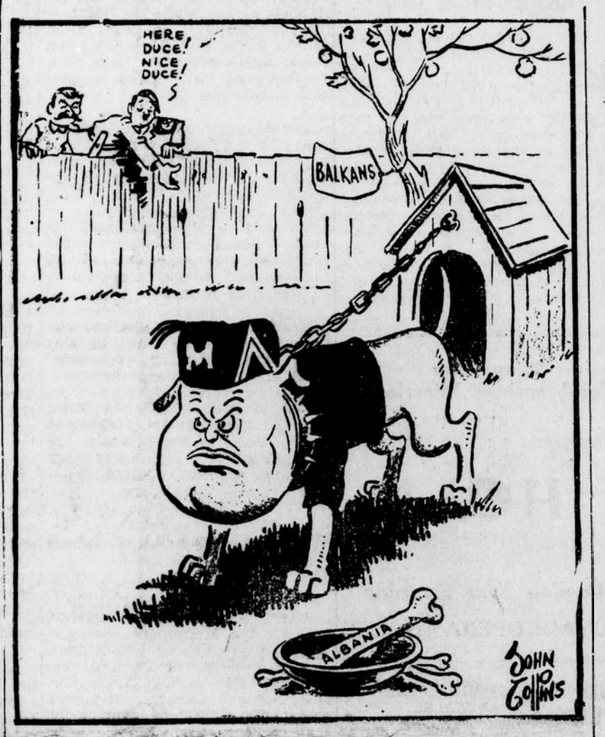
MINE ACCOUNTS FOR "THURSTON"

After the collision, the French steamer sank very quickly and the crew were rescued by the "Thurston" which then proceeded on her voyage but not long afterwards, she presumably struck a mine and sank within a few minutes. Only two boats were got away one containing three men and the other two. The latter capsized and the French man was left clinging to it.

There is no news of the other boat. The "Thurston" carried a crew of twenty.

Later:—

Three coloured firemen of the "Thurston" have been rescued from a raft and taken to Fardiff hospital.—Reuter.



IL WATCH—DOG
(Courtesy—"Montreal Gazette")

HITLER EXHORTS SOLDIERS TO

Convert This War Into Glorious Victory In German History

"The plutocratic democracies have declared a wildest war against National Socialist Germany and they have made her destruction their war aim. Our answer is, however, a new pledge to defend the greatest community of all times." Thus declared Herr Hitler speaking in honour of the German dead on Sunday.

BERLIN, March 10.

Herr Hitler delivered a speech today in honour of the German dead at a ceremony held at Zeughaus, former arsenal of Berlin, now used as a war museum. Herr Hitler was accompanied by Dr. Goering General Von Brauchitsch and Admiral Raeder.

Herr Hitler began by stating that it was in a grave time that the German people was celebrating the memorial day of its dead. "For the first time in our history the entire German nation is making its appearance before the eyes of Almighty God and entreating him to bless its struggle for existence.

"The plutocratic democracies have declared a wildest fight against National Socialist Germany and they have made her destruction their war aim. This only consums us to the value of our ideal of community, for it has made the German people dangerous in the eyes of our enemies by making it invincible. The unity of the German people is founded on blood. It rises over and above class, caste and occupation and has united the German people for better or worse throughout the centuries. The world wants our destruction. Our answer is, however, a new pledge to defend the greatest community of all times".

Herr Hitler proceeded that he had been prepared for fifteen years to give his hand to the world for a fair agreement but the world refused the idea of an agreement between nations on a basis of equal rights for all.

"As a National Socialist soldier, I have all my life maintained the aim either to secure the rights of my nation by peaceful means or if necessary win them by force. As the Leader of my nation and Commander-in-Chief of the German Army, I live now therefore, for one task alone—to concentrate day and night on victory, realising that this time Germany's future will be shaped for many centuries. As a lonely soldier of the past war, I have only one prayer to make to Providence and that is that we may finish this last chapter of the great national struggle with honour for the German nation. On this day, therefore, we solemnly swear that this war which has forced upon Greater Germany by the capitalist Rulers of France and England will be converted into the most glorious victory in German history"—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

SOVIET PUPPETS INTERNED

STOCKHOLM, March 10.

The Kaunas correspondent of the "Afton Bladet" reports that M. Kuusinen and other members of the so-called Finnish Government supported by Russia have been interned because they criticised Soviet action in opening negotiations with Finland.

It is understood that General Walden is participating in the Moscow talks as the representative of Field-Marshal Mannerheim.—Reuter.

RUSSIAN ULTIMATUM EXPIRES TOMORROW

STOCKHOLM, March 10

It is now possible to get a clearer picture of the Russo-Finnish peace talks. The Russians refused an armistice but agreed to receive a Finnish delegation. The time limit fixed for the talks it is believed, will expire on March 12.—Reuter.

ECONOMIC PLAN FOR

PEACE IN EUROPE

U. S. Envoy Places Proposals Before French Minister

30-DAY ARMISTICE PLEA

WASHINGTON, Mar. 10.

According to officials of the State Department the United States is approaching every nation with economic proposals for the post war period, declaring that a sound commercial policy is essential for world peace based on every nation having equal access to world's resources and markets.

ELIMINATION OF BARRIERS

Barriers such as excessive tariffs and exchange control must be eliminated because they depress the standard of living and lead to hostility and animosity. No discrimination must be applied in international commerce, finance exchange and credit.

Mr. Sumner Welles has already presented these proposals to the French Fin ance Minister.

30-DAY ARMISTICE PROPOSAL

WASHINGTON, March 10.

What appeared to be a hint that after the return of Mr. Sumner Welles from Europe, the United States might suggest a thirty-day Armistice for all the belligerents is made by Mr. Pittman, Chairman of the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee in a broadcast.

NO PEACE WHEN FIGHT CONTINUES

After sketching the present state in Europe, Mr. Pittman said that if the war continued into the early summer, it must probably be fought out to the bitter end. but in view of what would be involved in such a solution, the belligerents could hardly refuse to consider a 30-day Armistice which would give the Neutrals an opportunity to assist in finding a settlement.

The Neutrals could not approach the belligerents with any hope of being listened to while fighting continued.—Reuter.

U. S. ENVOY IN LONDON

LONDON, March 10.

Mr. Sumner Welles travelled in an Air France machine from Paris accompanied by M. Jay Pierrepont Moffat, head of the division on European Affairs in the United States Department of State.

Mr. Welles was greeted by Mr. Kennedy, the American Ambassador, Mr. Herschel Johnson, Counsellor to the American Embassy, and Sir Alexander Gadogan, with whom he chatted for a few minutes.

NOTHING NEWS WORTHY FROM HIM

Mr. Welles will have no public engagements until to-morrow. It is understood that his first official contact will be with Lord Halifax after which he will see the Prime Minister.

American circles state that it is useless to expect "anything news-worthy" regarding Mr. Welles' mission until it is over and any announcement will doubtless come from President Roosevelt himself.—Reuter.

ROME TALKS

ROME, March 10.

Herr Von Ribbentrop arrived this morning and was met at the station by Count Ciano and high officials of the Foreign Office. A military band played the German and Italian National Anthems and also Fascist and Nazi songs.

Herr Von Ribbentrop saw Sgr. Mussolini during the morning Count Ciano and the German Ambassador, Herr Von Mackensen were present.

No information is yet available on the subjects discussed, but it is presumed that the three statesmen had a comprehensive talk regarding the international situation as a whole.

Herr Von Ribbentrop's audience with the Pope will take place to-morrow at 11 a.m. according to a "communique" issued by the Vatican.

INTERVIEW WITH 'IL DUCE'

A "communique" says that Sig. Mussolini, in the presence of Count Ciano and the German Ambassador in Rome, received Herr Von Ribbentrop with whom he had a cordial interview lasting an hour and a quarter. A new interview between the Duce and Herr Von Ribbentrop will take place during to-morrow.—Reuter.

Labour Leaders Arrested

BOMBAY, Monday.

While going to Press it is learnt that Messrs. Dange, Randive and Mirajkar, Bombay Textile labour strike leaders were arrested under the Defence of India Rules and taken to the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, C.I.D. Labour branch, where they were detained.

MR. A. S. R. CHARI'S STATEMENT

Mr. A. S. R. Chari Advocate High Court writes:—

As soon as I learnt of the arrest of the Labour Leaders S. A. Dange, B. T. Ranadive I hurried up to the office of the Deputy Commissioner Special Branch C. I. D.

As soon as I arrived there I found the leaders sitting there and before I could have any talk with them, a Police Sub-Inspector told me that I would have to obtain the formal sanction of the Deputy Commissioner, Special Branch, for an interview.

I, therefore, sent in my name to the Deputy Commissioner Rao Saheb Trivedi, on my informing him that I sought an interview with the labour leaders Messrs. Dange, Ranadive and Mirajkar he suggested that it was too early for an interview, when I inquired as to why they had been arrested, I was told that they had been arrested under the Defence of India Ordinance Rule 26."

The Rao Sahib said he could not give the permission to interview the labour leaders without previous permission from Government and that I could put in a written application if I chose and he would pass orders on my application."

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY

is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE". If repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE

are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

41. MATRIMONIAL.

A young Muslim Merchant of 21 belonging to very respectable Aristocratic family having well established business in India and abroad cosmopolitan view invites correspondence and photo in view of matrimony. Apply to Box 12903, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted—Candidates for Railway —Telegraph-classes. Apply immediately. Gujarat Telegraph College—Umreth. (12845)

Wanted a matronly Lady Superintendent for Zanana Boarding School. Qualification; must know English and Gujarati or Hindi fluently; Salary 150—25—250; Apply Box No. 12891 stating educational qualifications, experience and references enclosing photographs.

Wanted an experienced Branch Manager for Bombay, Gujarat and Kathiawar for a well established and progressive Life Assurance Company. Men of resources and integrity who can guarantee business need apply to the Sushil Life and General Insurance Co., Ltd., New Delhi. (2103)

Reserve Bank of India—Applications are invited for enlistment in the waiting list for Clerical Posts in the Bombay Office of the Reserve Bank of India. Applicants should be of sound physique, under the age of 22 (except in the case of candidates with higher educational qualifications, such as graduates in which case the age limit may be extended to 25 years) and must have passed the matriculation or an equivalent examination. Candidates must submit their applications with copies of, at least, two testimonials to the Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Post Box No. 901, Bombay, stating in the following order:—Name in full, address, age, date of birth, where born; caste, father's name, father's occupation, educational qualifications: schools, colleges, universities attended; previous experience, if any; knowledge of short-hand and typewriting. Applications must also be in the candidate's handwriting and reach the Bank on or before 30th March, 1940. Applications will not be acknowledged unless a fully stamped addressed envelope is enclosed. No interviews will be granted to candidates except those who are specially called nor will the Bank enter into correspondence with unsuccessful candidates. (2103)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for STORES requir for the Sir J. J. School of Art and the Reay Art Workshops for the period of one year commencing from 1st April, 1940.

Tender forms can be obtained on application to the undersigned. Sealed tenders must reach the Superintendent of the Reay Art Workshops, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, on or before 26th March 1940 till 1 p.m. (S.T.)

The undersigned is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

CHAS. R. GERRARD.
Director.

Sir J. J. School of Art,
Bombay, 8th March 1940.

LOST OR MISLAID

ONE SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 1879 of Ajmer Electric Supply Co., Ltd., standing in the names of Mrs. Sherbanu Hormasjee Dalal, H. R. Dalal, A. H. Dalal and J. H. Dalal, is LOST or MISLAID.

Any one having any claim against it should intimate to the above Company within one month from the date hereof.

17-B, Elphinstone Circle,
Fort, Bombay.

2113

NOTICE.

OUR CLIENTS ARE HEREBY INFORMED that they should take away their papers and proceedings in the suits and matters completed upto the end of 1935, within one month from the date hereof. Thereafter the said papers will be destroyed and we shall not be responsible for the same.

Dated this 9th day of March, 1940.

Yours truly,
THAKOREDAS & Co.,
Attorneys-at-Law.

2114

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

Under the auspices of the University of Bombay, Dr. HERMAN GOETZ, Ph.D., former Conservator of Kern Institute, Leyden University, will deliver a lecture on "Indian Art Problems in the light of Comparative Art Studies—The present situation of modern Indian Art," in the Lecture Theatre, University School of Economics and Sociology, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 11th March, 1940, at 6 p. m.

Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, M.A., LL.B., will preside.

The lecture is open to the public.

S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.

Bombay 23rd February, 1940.

2044

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted 2 Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, and 2 Sub-overseers 1 Doctor and 4 clerks. Apply for "Terms" to No. 12908, "Bombay Chronicle."

68. FLATS TO LET

Spacious flats in "Temple View." Vachhagandhi Road. Telephone 30352, Time 8 to 11 a.m. (12893)

303. MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted—One 7 Bowl Open Frame Pressure Calender of 60" effective width. Correspond with the National Cotton Mills, Ltd., Chittagong. (12912)

Auction Sales

TO COLLECTORS OF WORKS OF ART.
PUBLIC AUCTION SALE.

The property of an I.M.S. British Officer comprising Persian Carpets and Rugs, Rare Old Indian Paintings, English Etchings, Prints, Oil Colours, Chinese and English Old China, English and French Clocks, Old and Modern glassware, English Furniture, besides, Pilot Radio, G. Records, R. Portable typewriter, Gas stove, table crockery and decorative and other household articles.

Sale on Thursday 14th and Friday 15th March at 3 P. M. each day at the Sale Room of the undersigned.

Property on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
123, Medows Street, BOMBAY.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY THE 18th March 1940 at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the Head Police Office, opposite the Crawford Market.

A lot of old arms and ammunition consisting of daggers, spears rifles, guns, automatic pistols, revolvers, cartridges, swords, bayonets, etc.

The above will be on view on the day of sale.

BENNET & CO.

Spring brings Joy
World springs Miseries

SEE
RANJIT'S LATEST SCREEN SUCCESS

HOLI

Starring: MOTILAL, KHURSID, SITARA.

Coming Next Saturday

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

2ND WEEK ITS STORY VALUE APPEALS! ITS INCIDENTS THRILL

RAIGAD

Starring: DURGA KHOTE

Now Running to Crowded Houses.

MAJESTIC

3 Shows To-day: 4, 7-15 & 9-45 p.m.

A Sound Mind in a Sound Body

The havoc wrought by foul diseases and the Remedies therefor Suggested in a Great Problem Picture.

BHAVNANI PRODUCTIONS.

NAKED TRUTH
NAKED TRUTH

Coming Shortly at

KRISHNA
CINEMA—BOMBAY.

IN ITS 8 TH POPULAR WEEK

MINERVA'S "A-1" Laugh-Hit

"THE WILL"
(VASIYAT)

Starring SHEELA

AT

NEW WEST-END

Daily: 4-15, 7, 10 p. m.

A FEAST OF SWEET MELODIES

Offered By The Nightingale of Maharashtra

LEELA

in ARUN'S Musical Film Jewel

GORAKHNATH

Starring: LEELA, NANDREKAR, VIMAL SARDESAI, CHANDRAKANT

in **2ND WEEK** at

CENTRAL

Daily: 4-15, 7, 9-45 p. m.

Lock-Out In Dalmianagar

Cement Workers Demand Reinstatement Of Retrenched Men

PATNA, March 9.

A lock-out has been declared at the Cement factory of the Rohtas Industries Concern at Dalmianagar in Shahabad District.

The workers went on strike on March 4, demanding the reinstatement of some workers discharged from the works by the management and the strike is still continuing.

The Management state that in the interest of economy and further as a result of the War and the consequent suspension of building activities, the consumption of cement has gone down considerably necessitating a reduction of the staff. The increase in the Railway Freight from March 1 and the Excise Duty on Sugar by 50 per cent., have, the Management state, added to their difficulties.

The Management have declared that the retrenched men cannot be reinstated and hence the main demand of the strikers is unacceptable to them.

The Management yesterday issued a notice calling for the names of those who were willing to work and promising protection to the loyal workmen.

Meanwhile, the workers are parading the streets shouting slogans demanding the reinstatement of the discharged workers.

The Superintendent of Police and the sub-Divisional Magistrate with a posse of armed police are on the spot to take precautionary measures against eventualities.—A P.

Work Among Ahmedabad Workers

AHMEDABAD, March 10.

After the settlement reached between the Millowners Association and the Labour Association on the question of dearness allowance, the Labour Association is holding meetings in labour areas with a view to bring about cent per cent organisation of the entire labour force in the city.

It is appealing to all workers in all departments of all the mills to join the Labour Association. It is also appealing them to learn and pursue a supplementary trade or industry in order to be able to hold out for a longer time in the event of a strike. A spinning class is proposed to be opened shortly in the Labour Association for teaching spinning in the evening.—A. P.

A story of the Drama you see every day and yet don't notice.

By an artiste you are seeing for the first time.

SADHONA BOSE

in

KumKum
THE DANCER

A SAGAR PICTURE

Directed by:
MODHU BOSE

★

Featuring:
DHIRAJ, PADMADEVI, Md. ISHAQ, PRITKUMAR KAMTAPRASAD ADVANI

★

TO-DAY AT
IMPERIAL
CINEMA

Daily at 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

Matinee at 1 p.m. on Sat., Sun. and Holidays

"ALLOWANCE NOT JUSTIFIED"

S. Indian Millowners' Reply To Workers' Demands

COIMBATORE March 9.

The Coimbatore District Textile Workers Union has passed a resolution requesting mill owners of Coimbatore to give dearness allowance to workers and send their replies before March 15. The resolution stated that if the replies were not satisfactory there was no alternative to workers but to strike from April 11, after giving three weeks' notice. It was decided to take the opinions of the workers on this matter by means of a ballot between March 15 and 22.

The demands of labourers for dearness allowance was considered at a meeting of the Southern India Millowners' Association, which, it is understood, resolved that the prices of the commodities and the cost of living did not justify the grant of dearness allowances. The Association, the resolution added, was prepared to consider the condition of the workers from time to time and invited the labour unions to send comprehensive report to the Association giving particulars regarding the price of foodstuffs and the cost of living.—A. P.

ELLORE JUTE MILL STRIKE

ELLORE, March 9.

About 800 labourers of the Sri Krishna Jute and Cotton Mills, Ellore, struck work to-day as a protest against the refusal of the mill authorities to grant them three holidays in connection with the Shivarathri festival. The authorities agreed to give only two holidays i.e., on the Shivathri day and the following day.

This morning, while some of the labourers wanted to attend work they were successfully but peacefully persuaded by other workers from going to the mills. The mill was later closed by the authorities themselves.—A. P. Special.

Settlement In Gorakhpur College Strike

GORAKHPUR, March 9

The strike in St. Andrews College ended to-day following amicable settlement between the strikers and the management.

The strikers picketed the college gates this morning and at a meeting held at the Town Hall they formulated their demands. Five representatives of the students later met the principal and some members of the staff and after discussions lasting over two hours, the students called off the strike and attended classes at 2 p.m.—A. P. Special.

Shivratra At Mahableshwar

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

MAHABLESHWAR March 8

The Shivratra Festival of the Hindus was held here yesterday at the Old Mahableshwar temples with great enthusiasm and religious fervour.

Hundreds of service buses were plying bringing in devotees for the sacred bath at the temple.

The climate being cool and pleasant the religious ceremonies and festivals wore an appearance of a regular holiday spirit & pageants of yore.

Kandivali Congress Committee

(From Our Correspondent.)

At a meeting of the Kandivali Congress Committee held at Narayan Bhuvan the following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year.—

Sjt. R. T. Parekh.	(President)
Sjt. N. D. Rajdev	(Secretary & Treasurer).
Sjt. V. H. Pandya	(Members.)
Sjt. C. Mahidhar	"
Sjt. M. N. Naik	"
Sjt. J. R. Shah	"
Smt. Hansa Shroff	"
Sjt. J. R. Shroff	"
Sjt. K. Dhanabhai	"
Sjt. K. D. Shah	"

Messrs. N. D. Rajdev, V. H. Pandya and C. Mahidhar were elected to represent in the District Congress Committee.

Matriculation Examination

POONA, March 9.

Several prominent persons of Poona including Mr. N. C. Kelkar have addressed a letter to the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University drawing his attention to the inconvenience and hardship that are likely to be caused to Hindu students on account of the Matriculation Examination commencing on the Hindu New Year Day (April 8). The date, they opine, must have been fixed inadvertently, i.e. without referring to the calendar, and hope that the opening date of the examination would be changed from Monday, April 8 to Tuesday, April 9.—A. P.

"CONGRESS HINDUS HAVE KILLED ME"

Dr. Alam Explains Why He Resigned From Congress

The likelihood of his joining the Muslim League is indicated in the course of a lengthy statement by Dr. Mohd. Alam, M.L.A., who recently resigned from the Deputy Leadership of the Congress party in the Punjab Legislative Assembly. He says:

The Hindus, and particularly the Punjab Congress Hindus, have killed me. They have assassinated the public man in me. I have seen, for the 20 years of my life devoted to the Congress, that they have neither done nor meant to do even partial justice to the Muslim community, what to say of acceding to their legitimate rights. Even the High Command of the Congress is not free from this blame. Mahatma Gandhi has since long been keeping in his pocket a blank cheque meant for the Muslims, but the signatory has not yet signed it and the name of the payee has still to be decided. The cheque remains blank altogether.

The Muslim League is considered to be a big organisation by Mahatmaji and other leaders of the Congress, but they refuse to consider it as the sole representative organisation of the Muslims and consequently refuse to enter into negotiations with it on this assumption. You will never find a sole representative organisation in this sense of any community and the very argument of the Congress leaders invites all Muslims to join the League and make it substantially their sole representative.

APATHY OF CONGRESS HINDUS

The apathy of the Congress Hindus to help those nationalist Muslims who had joined them in working amongst their community by bringing to it proper concessions or even what is strictly its due have rendered such Muslims not only unpopular but altogether dead and useless. They are deserted by their own community and have no place in the Hindu heart. These individuals without the voice and strength of their community at their back, are of no use either to the nation or to the community. Such attitude of the Congress Hindu leaders has alienated the Muslims from the Congress, and national enthusiasm, once so prominent in the Muslim mind in the days of the Khilafat agitation, has naturally dwindled down.

One by one the individual torch-bearers of nationalist views amongst the Muslims were compelled to leave the Congress. Mr. Jinnah, once named "the angel of Hindu-Muslim unity," is to-day the greatest antagonist of the Congress. The Ali brothers, who were the pioneers of patriotism in the Muslim mind and who contributed so much to elevate the position of Mahatma Gandhi, had to part ways. Maulana Abdul Qadir Kasuri, the veteran leader of the Congress, has to sit quiet in a corner of his house and those who are conversant with his views know well what he thinks of the Congress to-day.

Even the enthusiasm of the late Dr. Ansari had considerably decreased before his death. He wrote to me in one of his letters: "The sooner you get out of the dirty politics of the Punjab, the better it is." Those who knew Mr. Sikander Hyat of 1910 in England will find abundant difference in his views as Sir Sikander Hyat of to-day, although he is still working for Hindu-Muslim unity. These are instances of men of All-India reputation.

PUNJAB EXAMPLES.

In our own province instances of such Muslim patriots who sacrificed all for the cause of the Congress but were ultimately disappointed are not wanting. The names of Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, the late Agha Mohamed Safdar and Maulana Mohammad Ishaq Manserhvi are enough to be mentioned here. The Ahrars had also to take a different path a few years ago. It is the same in other provinces. The Khudai Khidmatgar movement is in a state of rapid decline. Serious accusations were brought against the Ministries in Congress-governed provinces, and Muslims of nationalist views stand divided into different parties in different parts of the country.

It is my belief that those amongst the younger generation of Muslims who are joining the Congress will tire out earlier than their leaders. It cannot be denied that the Muslim community as such, with individual exceptions, is completely alienated from the Congress, and the Hindu Mahasabha leaders like Bhai Parmanand and Dr. Moonje are speaking the truth when they say that the Congress should give room to the Hindu Mahasabha or liquidate as a nationalist body. All this is due to the attitude of the Congress leaders in providing no help to the nationalist Muslims in winning over their community to the Congress by recognition of their just rights and a programme of their benefit to appear to them.

DUTY OF MUSLIMS.

The time is delicate. It is made much more delicate by the international situation. It is consequently in the paramount interest of the motherland that the majority community should no longer ignore the Muslims and their claims. It is no use simply criticising the latter and dubbing every one of them as a communalist simply because he is not an anti-Muslim or adverse to the Muslim interest. I also feel that it is the duty of every Muslim, whatever view he possesses as long as he belongs to the Muslim community, to rally under one banner to consolidate the position of the community and give one lead which should bring freedom to the country without any loss to the community. The time for fighting over rights against the British Government is soon to change into a time for distribution of rights, and this is not the occasion when the community can afford to be deprived of support from a single individual of its members.

To be true to the country and the community I had to sever my connection with the Congress under these circumstances. I was all along, since 1920 to the day of my resignation, a Congressman and the blame that I deserted it in joining the Ittihad-i-Millat is false and malicious. My share in the Shahidganj agitation was only to direct the energy of my community in a right channel to find redress by constitutional methods and thus prevent bloodshed bewteen Sikhs and Muslims, involving the Hindus also. My religious sentiments were certainly hurt, but the affair was not communal to me.

The Ittihad-i-Millat was formed of the nationalist Muslims which, whilst taking up the Shahidganj question, aovocated cooperation with the Congress as one of its objects. Maulana Abdul Qadir Kasuri, his son, Maulana Mohy-ud-Din, and other prominent nationalist Muslims were on its executive. I was returned to the Assembly on the Ittihad-i-Millat ticket and, followed by a resolution of its executive, had the discretion of joining the Punjab Assembly Congress party, which I used in its favour. The charge, therefore, that I deserted the Congress by joining the Ittihad-i-Millat is as false as the allegation that I was not faithful to the party which returned me. —A. P.

Karachi Anjuman Taraqui Urdu

The Secretary, Anjuman Taraqui Urdu, writes:—

The Anjuman Taraqui Urdu, Karachi, is observing the Silver Jubilee in Easter and in this connection is arranging an exhibition which will contain manuscripts and publications in Urdu collected from all parts of Sind. It is also proposed that the latest publication in Urdu from different parts of India should also be displayed in this exhibition. Authors and publishers are, therefore, requested to send copy of their publication to this exhibition. If they want these copies to be returned to them they may kindly enclose the necessary postage. Copies of manuscripts and publications should reach the office by March 15.

Medals for the following will be awarded in connection with the Silver Jubilee:—

(1). An essay on literary and cultural survey of old Sind.

(2). An essay on National viewpoint of Dr. Iqbal.

(3). A poem on national representative, and (4) A Ghazal.

Every essay should contain not more than 75 lines. All the essays and poems should be sent to the Secretary by March 17.

Vile Parle Harijans' Grievances

(From Our Correspondent.)

The President and the Secretary of the Vile Parle Congress Committee were invited to Shradhanand-nivas Harijan Colony where they were informed of their grievances regarding water supply etc.

The President, Mrs. Nirmalaben Desai, assured them that the Municipal authorities would be requested to move in the matter and the needful woud be done.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

REWARD RS.5000

you can be

YOUNG *in* **24 HOURS**

A unique Scientific Invention is "EVERSHINE". It makes a man look and feel 15 to 20 years younger than his actual age, and gives a surprising increase in vitality and Energy within the first 24 to 48 hours. If you suffer from loss of vigour, Weak Memory and Body, Nervousness, impure blood, Depression, insomnia, Giddiness, Mental and Physical Exhaustion, etc., there is a new hope for you. This well-known product will restore your Youthful Vigour and Vitality. Its miraculous effect has been systematically tried out in SWITZERLAND on dry plants and trees. Decaying leaves were restored again to their natural green with all the freshness of Spring. "EVERSHINE" is an excellent nerve builder and ensures a rapid increase in weight from 5 to 10 lbs. within a week. It darkens the whitish grey hair permanently for life, and gives natural new teeth to the old men, and makes for an astonishing improvement in skinny shape. The Roses return to your cheek and your appearance is improved 100%. The brilliance and lustre on your face will be the same as in youth when your skin was smooth and fresh. Commence taking "EVERSHINE" immediately and let the results speak for themselves. Moreover, before commencing the test, weigh yourself, look in the mirror and observe your appearance. Then at the end of one week look again in the mirror, note exactly how you look and feel, and appreciate the effects of taking "EVERSHINE".

In order to popularise "EVERSHINE" the price is to be Rs. 3/- only for a very short period, after some time its original price of Rs. 15/- will be charged. Chances for such wonders occur rarely in life. Order to-day for to-morrow may be too late.

NOTE :—A cash Reward of Rs. 5,000 shall be awarded to any Scientist or Medical Man or any of the public who proves the inefficacy of our wonderful invention.

THE ROYAL CHAMBER OF SCIENCE
G. P. O. Box No. 155, Calcutta.

SLIM

Lose Pounds of Fat
without any risk to your health!

Slimming without advice can be dangerous—it's risky on the health. But slimming the REDUSA way is safe—and simple, too. You slim while you eat and while you play. Gracefulness of youth returns—the "extra" flesh vanishes but you do not appear thin . . . . remember it's the REDUSA way. Start it today.

REDUSA
"Redusa is a British Product."
Literature sent on application.

REDUSA LABORATORIES,
P. O. BOX 88, KARACHI.
I enclose Rs. 6-12; please send me three bottles of Redusa.
Name .....
Address .....

DENTISTS SAY "IT'S TRULY AMAZING"



THE NEW LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE

Supercharged WITH LUSTER-FOAM

Lova Pastilles

FOR COUGH, COLDS AND ALL INFECTIONS OF THROAT

INVALUABLE FOR SINGERS, SMOKERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS

13 As. for a TIN

Agents:— MALGHAM BROS., Bombay.

Safely Rely on

AMRUTANJAN BALM



For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

On The Air

MONDAY, MARCH 11.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Amateur attempts. 5-40 A pianoforte recital. 6-15 Azim Prem Ragi. 6 30 Feeding the front. 5. 7 For villagers only. 8 Sidelights on the war. 8-5 Fazl-i-Ilahi. 8-15 Father-craft. 8-30 Rehman Khan. 8-45 Mushtaribai. 10 A vocal recital. 10-35 Persian music.

Delhi II—Programme

50.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

5 to 7 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 7 Bazm-i-Mushaira. 8 to 10 As in Delhi 1. 10 Ghazalen.

Lucknow Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-10 p.m. Inayatbai Dheruwali. 6-30 For the countryside. 7-15 Rasheeda Begam. 7-30 New Hindi books. 7-45 Nazar Husain. 8 Suraiya Jabin. 8-15 The story of the Paris, 6. 8-30 Ummeed Ali Khan. 8-50 Suraiya Jabin. 9-50 Inayat Ali. 9-55 Suraiya Jabin. 10-10 Rageshri on the strings. 10-15 Inayatbai Dheruwali.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Keep fit! 8-10 B. M. Devlankar. 8-15 News in Marathi. 8-20 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Amritlal. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 A topical talk in Marathi. 9-15 Bhajans. 9-25 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 9-35 Rajab Ali Khan. 12-30 p.m. A variety. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Three duets. 1-10 Mutual understanding. 1-25 What shall I cook to-day? 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 2-30 Musical prelude. 2-35 A passage to India. 2-50 Some Indian ragas. 3 A playlet in Marathi. 5 You asked for it. 5-10 Selected by Abbasbhai M. Sadariwala. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Selected by K. V. Neroy. 5-50 Selected by S. S. Nagarkar. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 P. L. Deshpande. 6-20 A couple of Gujarati bhavgeets. 6-30 Hirabai Javeri. 6-50 E. R. Alie. 7 Do not guard your frontiers. 7-15 Amritlal. 7-30 Sohini on the sitar. 7-35 Kanizbai. 7-50 A bhavgeet. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 To-morrow. 8-30 War and our industries 3. 8-45 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 8-55 Talk of the town. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Ram Mahima. 9-55 Amritlal. 10-15 The Air Quartet. 10-25 Hirabai Javeri. 10-30 News in English.

Bombay II—Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

9 to 8-15 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-15 Bhajans. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Allah Rakha. 8-50 Ghulam Mustafa. 9 to 10 As in Bombay 1. 10 Close down.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

12-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Dadra. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 3-15 As in Bombay 1. 3-15 Close down.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 5-25 As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Ditties in duets. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Marathi bhavgeets. 6-10 Kanizbai. 6-25 Bheempalasi on the flute. 6-30 Rajab Ali Khan. 7 to 7-30 As in Bombay 1. 7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 Rajab Ali Khan. 8-15 Narayan Stuti. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj. 9-20 Durbari on the Hamidi. 9-30 The songs they sang. 9 50 Paul Robeson. 10 Teddy Weatherford and his band with Lorna Shortland. 10-30 News in English.

Dacca—Programme

257.1 metres (1 167 kc/s)

5 p.m. Our Own! 5-30 Anita Dhar. 5 50 Sarod recital. 6-5 Gramer Path. 7 Devbala. 7-15 Subodh Bhowmick. 7-30 Khagesh Chakravarti. 7-45 Have you read these. 8 Satyendra Chakravarti. 8-15 Khagesh Chakravarti. 8-30 Devbala. 9-5 Prafulla Mitter. 9-45 The march of D's. 10 Satyendra Chakravarti. 10-15 Subodh Bhowmick.

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

5 p.m. For the countryside. 5-50 Sudhira Sen Gupta. 6-5 K. Mullick. 6-20 Ram Krishna Misra. 6-50 Akinchin Dutt. 7-10 Haramoni. 7-25 Ratnamala Sen. 7-45 The marvels of science. 8. 8 Just a surprise. 8-20 Hemen Das Gupta. 8-30 Relayed from B B C. 9 The law and the citizen. 9-55 John Phillips and his orchestra.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5 to 10-30 As in Calcutta 1.

Lucknow—Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6-10 p.m. Khushgawar Lamhe. 6-17 Anwarbai. 6-30 Hamara Panchayetghar. 7 Saheli Boojh Paheli. 7-30 Hitler's German foes. 7-45 Prabhu Ka Nam. 8 Courtship. 8-25 Lala-O-Gul. 8-45 War dance. 8-50 Topic of the day. 9-45 Recorded music. 9-50 A variety. 10-7 Anwarbai.

Madras I—Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4 p.m. A variety programme. 4-30 Hawaiian Strains. 5 Instrumental music. 5-20 Premavaichitriyam. 6-5 T. R. Viswanatha Sastri. 6-30 Shrimati Chandra. 7 Men of the hour. 7-10 Interlude. 7-35 News in Tamil. 7-50 Rajamanikkam Pillai. The Under 25 Club. 9-15 Interlude. 9-45 Air Artist. 10 Karaikudi Sisters.

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

4 to 6-5 p.m. As in Madras 1. 6-5 For rural areas. 6-45 to 9-30 As in Madras 1. 9-30 Fritzi Massary. 9-37 Marjorie Malaiperuman. 9-58 Heinrich Schlusnuss. 10-9 The Woodwinds Again, 2.

Trichy Programme

396 metres (758 kc/s)

5 p.m. Instrumental overture. 5-20 Kandamangalam Sundaram. 5-45 Tunes from the talkies. 6-5 Fo rthe villages. 6-30 T. S. Sambandam Pillai. 7 War behind the war. 7-15 Learn to sing. 7-50 The Trichy Radio Natakasala. 9-45 S. Ramamurti Iyer.

Increased Selling On N. Y. Cotton Exchange

BOMBAY SELLING JULY DELIVERY

Trade And New Orleans Support

BOMBAY, March 9.

On Friday the New York Cotton Exchange was quiet on easing basis in Southern markets and increasing stocks.

Bombay: March 9.

The New York cotton market was moderately active but later quieted in narrow trading with a general disposition to await Senate action on farm appropriations next week.

There are reports that basis in the South is easing and stocks of certified cotton are increasing in the New York market. This change in the statistical position is inducing liquidation of old crop months while new crop months are relatively steady. Easter holidays will also restrict trading. We see nothing in the general situation to cause any important price move in the near future.

Professional operators are now inclined to watch carefully preparation and progress of the coming American cotton crop.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market opened steady. Bombay selling of July, hedging and commission house liquidation induced by weakness of Bombay and the issuance of 32 notices met spot house buying against sales in Liverpool. Trade and New Orleans buying then appeared and the session closed steady.

At the opening March was quoted 3 pts down at 10.96 and under increased selling declined to 10.93 which was the lowest level reached before noon. Later on there was fairly good buying and prices improved to 10.98 which was the highest level. The market finally closed at a net decline of 2 to 9 pts. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 11.08c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet with increased selling and closed at a decline of 8 to 6 pts. Spot cotton prices were reduced 8 pts at 10.55c per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of one point with May 7.91. Trade calling and local support on steadiness of Egyptians was met early by hedging. Later prices eased on persistent hedging and local liquidation. The market closed at a decline of 9 to 4 pts. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 3 pts. at 8.03d per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton ring was fairly steady with improved buying. Uppers futures closed 10 to 6 pts up and Giza futures registered a rise of 15 to 15 pts.

The Alexandria cotton market was fairly firm with a better support. Sakels futures closed 10 to 13 pts up and Ashmouni futures advanced 11 to 14 pts.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York March (2-39 p.m.)—	
Highest	10.98—01
New York March (11-19 a.m.)—	
Lowest	10.93—06
Liverpool May—	
Highest	7.95+03
Lowest	7.83—09

Bombay: March 8.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends :—

Liverpool.—Steady early on strength Egyptian. Later heavy hedge-selling of May by Local House. Tone uncertain.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their New York friends :—

(1) "Cotton very narrow market easing basis in South-west bringing further certification and local stock gradually increasing preventing material advance over eleven cents. Expect rather dull markets until new crop becomes bigger factor."

(2) "Spot interests good buyers new crop liquidation old crop on rallies trade business small."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, March 9.

March	10.98/10.98
May	10.77/10.77
July	10.42/10.42
Middling Spot	11.03 nom.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, March 9.

March	11.07
May	10.87
July	10.54
Middling Spot	10.57 Nom.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY

STATISTICS.

New York, March 9.

Days receipts at all U.S. Ports	13,000
Days exports to Great Britain	44,000
Days exports to the Continent	18,000
Days exports to China and Japan	Nil

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, March 9.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.02-1/2/4.03-1/2
Paris	176-1/2/176-3/4
Berlin	unquoted.
Madrid	38.60 sellers
Montreal	4.43/4.47
Amsterdam	7.53/7.58
Brussels	23.65/23.80
Milan	77.50 sellers
Berne	17.85/17.95
Copenhagen	20.25 sellers
Stockholm	16.85/16.95
Oslo	17.65/17.75

LONDON SEEDS.

London, March 9.

Rozario Santa Fe	24/3 Mar.	quoted
Barletta Russo	24/3 Mar.	quoted
South Australian	25/9 Mar.	quoted

LONDON RUBBER.

London, March 9.

Smoked Sheets Standard Ribbed per lb. unchanged

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay: March 9.

Following a decline of 7 pts in New York cotton futures the local market was expected to open at Rs. 264/8 for Broach A/M delivery but the market opened steady at Rs. 266/8 owing to weakness in sterling exchange but later on there was some selling by tired bulls and prices declined to Rs. 264. Later on there was scattered buying and prices improved to Rs. 265/4. The tone of the market was quiet and there was no inclination to operate.

Later on there was further selling and prices eased off. The market closed at 3 p.m. as under :—

F G M G	Broach April/May	Rs. 264/12
F G M G	Broach July/August	Rs. 275/0
Fine M G	Oomra March	Rs. 237/4
Fine M G	Oomra May	Rs. 241/4
Fine M G	Oomra July	Rs. 246/0
F G M G	Bengal March	Rs. 198/0
F G M G	Bengal May	Rs. 201/0
F G M G	Bengal July	Rs. 205/0

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London: March 8.

3 per cent	82
3 1/2 per cent	95
3 1/2 p.c. 1954/59	103
4 p.c. 1948/53	108
4 1/2 p.c. 1950/55	112
4 1/2 p.c. 1958/68	114
5 p.c. 1942/47	107 1/8
3 p.c. 1949/52	98
2 1/2 p.c. British Consols	73 7/8
3 1/2 p.c. War Loans	99 1/2
4 p.c. Funding Loan 1960/90	112 7/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	56/3

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9-40	20-10
Madras Mail	6-00	22-10
Peshawar-Lucknow (Express)	6-15	22-30
Calcutta Mail (Express)	9-10	17 40
Madras Express	10-15	14-25
Poona Mail	10-30	17-30
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-20
Nagpur Express	15-00	20-55
Poona Fast Passenger	16-50	11-50
Poona Express	19-32	8-05
Allahabad Express	21-00	6-15

B. B. and C. I. Railway.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	14-15	22-30
Delhi Express	6-00	22-15
Kathiawar Mail	6-45	21-30
Gujarat Mail	7-25	22-00
Frontier Mail	8 15	21-15 (Mon)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9-48	15-10 (Sat)
The Flying Ranee Surat	10-58	18-05
Ahmedabad Passenger	5-35	13-50
Kathiawar Express	18-45	8-45
Baroda Passenger	20-37	9-25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday this train will run on Tuesday.

Arrivals at Ballard Pier
Frontier Mail (on Saturday only)

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay: March 9.

London Gold was unchanged at £8/8/0 yesterday. London Paris Exchange rate was 176 1/2 to 176 3/4. Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 3.90 7/8 at New York. London Silver spot prices advanced 3/16d at 21 5/16d and forward quotation was raised 1/4 at 21 1/4d. There was general buying and bear covering found small supplies. Later on the market was quietly firm and small business was done at 1/16 over fixed prices. There were buyers at fixed rates, but sellers were holding off. New York spot Silver was unchanged at 34 3/4 cents. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 4d. London Bombay spot silver parity was Rs. 56/11/6 and forward parity was Rs. 56/9/3. The local market was quietly steady with a restricted move and prices fluctuated within a narrow range

Quotations at noon were :—

	GOLD	SILVER
Ready	Rs. 42 12 6	59 3 0
Fagan	Rs. 42 14 0	59 5 0
Chaitra	Rs. 42 15 6	59 8 6

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria: March 8.

SAKELS.	ASHMOUNI.	GIZA.
Mar. 19.08+10	Apr. 17.79+15	Mar. 18.06+26
May 19.60+13	Jun. 18.06+11	May 18.68+26

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay: March 8.

	Highest	Lowest	Closing at 5 p.m.
Broach A/M	267 3/4	265	265 1/2
Broach J/A	277 1/2	275 1/4	275 1/2
Oomra Mar.	238	235 1/2	237
Oomra May	242 1/2	239 1/2	241
Oomra July	248	245	246
Bengal Mar.	200	197 1/2	198 1/4
Bengal May	203	200 1/2	201 1/4
Bengal July	206	203 1/2	204 3/4

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay: March 9.

Yellow Metal Sheets	Rs. 67/0
Copper Sheets	Rs. 74/8

Tone :—Weak.

WHEAT CROP

Bombay: March 9.

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay has issued the following Second Memorandum on the Wheat Crop of the Bombay Province (including Indian States) for the Season 1939/40 :—

On an average of five years ending 1937/38 the area under wheat in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 6.3 per cent of the total area under the crop in whole India.

During the same period the ratio of irrigated wheat area to total wheat area in British Districts of the Bombay Province has averaged 10.7 per cent. The ratio of this year is about 15.5 per cent.

The figures for the year under report (i. e. 1939/40) shown in the forecast, relate to the Wheat Crop sown in October-November, 1939. (Estimates up to 15th February, 1940)

Total area under irrigated and unirrigated wheat so far reported 1,750 thousand acres British Districts and 361 thousand acres Indian States. Total 2,111 thousand acres; 5-9 per cent below last year's corresponding area but 3-8 per cent over decennial average at same date.

In Gujarat crop fairly well in Surat District being benefited by rains in January but suffering elsewhere. Division for want of sufficient soil moisture. Rat trouble reported from places Broach and Panch Mahals District. In Deccan, condition of crop not satisfactory especially Southern areas where suffering in parts due to lack of moisture in soil. Irrigated crop in general doing well. In Karnatak, crop reported progressing well except in places Bijapur District where damaged by field rats and in places Belgaum and Dharwar Districts where suffered from seed formation from their foreign friends :—

Liverpool.—Steady early on strength Egyptian. Later heavy hedge-selling of May by Local House. Tone uncertain.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their New York friends :—

(1) "Cotton very narrow market easing basis in South-west bringing further certification and local stock gradually increasing preventing material advance over eleven cents. Expect rather dull markets until new crop becomes bigger factor."

(2) "Spot interests good buyers new crop liquidation old crop on rallies trade business small."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, March 9.

March	10.98/10.98
May	10.77/10.77
July	10.42/10.42
Middling Spot	11.03 nom.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, March 9.

March	11.07
May	10.87
July	10.54
Middling Spot	10.57 Nom.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY

STATISTICS.

New York, March 9.

Days receipts at all U.S. Ports	13,000
Days exports to Great Britain	44,000
Days exports to the Continent	18,000
Days exports to China and Japan	Nil

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, March 9.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.02-1/2/4.03-1/2
Paris	176-1/2/176-3/4
Berlin	unquoted.
Madrid	38.60 sellers
Montreal	4.43/4.47
Amsterdam	7.53/7.58
Brussels	23.65/23.80
Milan	77.50 sellers
Berne	17.85/17.95
Copenhagen	20.25 sellers
Stockholm	16.85/16.95
Oslo	17.65/17.75

LONDON SEEDS.

London, March 9.

Rozario Santa Fe	24/3 Mar.	quoted
Barletta Russo	24/3 Mar.	quoted
South Australian	25/9 Mar.	quoted

LONDON RUBBER.

London, March 9.

Smoked Sheets Standard Ribbed per lb. unchanged

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, March 9.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 97-8.
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 101/12
3 per cent 1951/54 Bonds 98/4
3 1/2 per cent G. P. Notes 94/4
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 104/6
5 per cent 1960/70 Loan 108/2
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 105/12
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 114/4
5 per cent 1940/43 Bond 101-11
3 per cent 1953/65 Loan 93

TAX-FREE LOANS

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 112-6
4 per cent 1953/65 Mysore 110-8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 120-8

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B. P. T. 1974 106
4 per cent M. Deb. 1947 105
5 per cent M. Deb. 1959 115/0
6 per cent M. Deb. 1954 122
6 per cent K. P. T. 1956 120/12

Tone:—Steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay: March 9

B. C. RATES —
T T D D 1/5 15/16 to 9th Sept.

LONDON :—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 to 9th September
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 to 9th Sept.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32 one month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 One month.
Bank's buying 4 months 1/6 1/4 Two months.

NEW YORK :—
Bank's selling T T 333 1/2
Bank's buying T T 330
Bank's buying D D 328 1/2

PARIS :—
Bank's selling T T 1300
Bank's buying T T 1340

JAPAN :—
Bank's selling T T 81 1/8
Bank's buying T T 80 1/8
Bank's buying 60 days 79 1/8

AMSTERDAM :—
Bank's selling D D 65 1/8

JAVA :—
Bank's selling D D 84 5/8

HONGKONG :—
Bank's selling D D 83 7/8

SHANGHAI :—
Bank's selling D D 25

SINGAPORE :—
Bank's selling D D 157 3/4

CROSS RATE :—
Hongkong/London 1/2 31/32 9th inst.
Shanghai/London 0/4 5/16 9th inst.
Java/London 7.46/54 9th inst.
New York/London 3.89 1/2 8th inst.
London/New York 4.02 1/2—3 1/2 8th inst.
London/Paris 176 1/2—3/4 8th inst.
London/Italy 77.50 8th inst.
London/Belgium 23.65/80 8th inst.
London/Switzerland 17.85/95 8th inst.
London/Stockholm 16.85/95 8th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.53/58 8th inst.
London/Japan 1/2 17/32 8th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange :—Dull.
Gold £8/8/0 7th inst
Gold £8/8/0 8th inst.
Silver London Ready 21 1/8 7th inst.
Silver London Ready 21 5/16 8th inst.
Silver London Forward 21 7th inst.
Silver London Forward 21 1/4 8th inst
Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 7th inst
Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 8th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 7th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 8th inst
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 7th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 8th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money :—Call 1 1/4 per cent.
3 months 2 per cent.
6 months 1 3/4 per cent.
Tone :—Steady.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay: March 9.

Fine White Java Sugar (per cwt)—
Ready (small grain) Rs. 18/5
Ready (large grain) Rs. 18/7
Shipment January Rs. 8/6 F.B.H
Shipment February Rs. 8/6 F.B.H.
Shipment March Rs. 8/9 F.B.H.
Shipment September Rs. 8/9 F.B.H.
Indian Sugars Ready—
Ready (ordinary) Rs. 17/13 to 18
Ready (large grain) Rs. 18 to 18/10
Tone :— Steady.

PEPPER AND GINGER PRICES

Bombay: March 9.

(The Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association, Ltd.)

	Rs.as.ps.
Pepper ready Allepey per candy	90 0 0
Pepper Chaitra Sud 15th per candy	92 0 0
Pepper Jeth Sud 15th per candy	95 0 0
Pepper ready Lampong in C.I.F. per candy	not quoted
Ginger ready unbleached per cwt	16 0 0
Ginger ready bleached per cwt	18 0 0
Ginger Chaitra Sud 15th per cwt	16 12 0
Ginger Vaishakh Sud 15th per cwt	17 8 0

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay: March 9.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

In full-pressed bales.	2 days.	Since 1st Septr. This year.	Last year
Khandesh		48,702	33,737
Central India	1,196	78,591	187,588
Barsi and Nagar	253	105,540	55,302
Hyderabad-Gaorani	345	41,512	3,166
Berar	1,786	266,253	127,584
Central Provinces	161	67,002	29,993
Total Oomras	3,750	607,600	438,370
Dholera	2,123	50,817	119,361
N.-W. Provinces	174	23,164	2,155
Rajputana	139	25,613	46,664
Sind-Punjab	1,864	295,330	266,082
Broach	15,142	215,280	149,397
Coompta and Dharwar	210	15,636	14,694
Westerns-Northerns	229	17,082	9,959
Cocoanada		50	84
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		1,309	2,542
American		53,380	2,578
Egyptian, African and Sudan	1,117	202,184	179,176
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	728	2,648	7
Total	25,466	1,510,193	1,241,059
Arrived by road to 7th March 1940		204,358	.....

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

In full-pressed bales.	Yesterday.	Sept. 1 to Mar. 7 This year.	Last year
Total	4,175	640,733	742,184

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay: March 9.

Yarn No.	April	June	August
6 1/2s.	137	138	141
10 1/2s.	159	163	166
20 1/2s.	215	219	222
40s.	167	268	271

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS

Bombay: March 9.

	Rs.as.ps.
Castorseeds May—	
Opening	51 2 0
Highest	51 8 0
Lowest	51 0 0
Closing	51 8 0
Groundnuts May—	
Opening	40 1 0
Highest	40 1 0
Lowest	39 11 6
Closing	39 15 6
Cottonseeds May—	
Opening	26 9 3
Highest	26 0 0
Lowest	25 8 6
Closing	25 9 6

Tired Liquidation In Share Bazar

TATA STEELS AND TEXTILES QUIET

Absence Of Support Tells

Bombay: March 9.

The local Share Bazar opened steady but in the absence of any important buying the market became dull and later on with increased tired long liquidation, prices of leading speculative counters eased off. There was utter absence of any important support which clearly indicates that there is nothing in the general situation to influence buying on a rising market. There was a mild flow of selling by tired operators and in view of approaching settlement and holidays prices are not likely to show any important change.

As usual the recent improvement which was mainly due to heavy short covering weakened the technical situation of the market and now prices are sagging as a result of absence of sufficient support. At the same time there seems no justification for any material decline.

The prospects of Russo-Finnish peace were viewed calmly by Wall-Street. Moreover despite expectations of a revival of business, improvement has so far been insufficient to stir up the market which was fractionally irregular when the buying of aircrafts and specialities was offset by the easiness of some pivotals. The session closed irregular. U. S. A. Steel shares declined 1/2 at 58 1/8. Anaconda Coppers eased off 1/8 at 29 5/8. General Motors lost 3/4 at 53 1/4 dollars.

Tata Steel shares, the leader of the market found no support after opening. The strength of dollar and consequent steadiness in cotton prices failed to attract any support and Tata Steel Defds opened at Rs. 2082/8. At the opening there was scattered buying and prices improved to Rs. 2090 but at this level the demand was satisfied and prices sagged under persistent selling and touched the level of Rs. 2043 and closed at Rs. 2045. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 391 and eased off to Rs. 383.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 932 and declined to Rs. 923. Century shares closed at Rs. 292 and Central Indias at Rs. 287. New Kohinoors were done at Rs. 373 and New Greats closed at Rs. 351. Associated Cements were quiet at Rs. 119/8 Bombay Burmas opened at Rs. 621 and declined to Rs. 611. The tone of the market was heavy.

TEXTILE SHARES

100	Ahmedabad Advance	....	310 0
250	BOMBAY DYEING	...	923 12
100	CENTURY	.....	292 0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	.....	287 0
100	COLABA	.....	156 0
100	Coorla	.....	120 0
250	David	.....	46 0
250	Dawn	...	590 4
1	E D Sassoon Def.	.....	0 7 6
100	FINLAY	.....	152 0
100	GOKAK	.....	183 8
1000	Hindustan	.....	1880 0
100	Indore	....	39 4
100	Khatau	.....	115 10
100	KOHINOOR	.....	373 0
250	Laxmi	....	505 0
250	Madras United	....	25 0
100	MORARJI	.....	189 0
250	Model	.....	71 0
50	MYSORE	.....	105 0
200	NEW GREAT	.....	351 0
100	Oosmanshah	.....	55 0
100	Phoenix	.....	280 0
25	SASSOON SILK	.....	78 0
1000	Shivajpur	.....	3680 0
50	SIMPLEX	.....	106 0
100	SWADESHI	.....	256 0
100	SWAN	.....	146 0
500	Vishnu	.....	1300 0
1000	Western	.....	900 0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	X.D.	99 0
25-50	Central	.....	37 4
500	Imperial	.....	1512 8
125-500	Imp. Cony.	.....	368 12
50-100	India	.....	140 0
100	Reserve Bank	...	109 12
5	Union	.....	5 12

CEMENTS

100	ASSOCIATED	.....	119 8

INSURANCE

100	Empire	.....	630 0
15-100	Jupiter	.....	9 8
20	Mercantile	.....	49 0
15-75	New India	.....	38 10
200	Oriental	.....	4350 0
10-50	Vulcan	.....	7 2

ELECTRIC

100	Ahmed. Old	.....	152 8
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY	.....	1552 8
10	Ajmer	.....	10 4
50	BOMBAY TRAM	.....	130 0
100	Bombay Suburban	.....	162 8
10	Broach	.....	11 12
100	Karachi	....	190 0
100	Poona	.....	185 0
100	Surat	....	155 0
100	TATA HYDRO	.....	160 8
1000	TATA POWER	.....	1352 8

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	.....	957 8
100	C. Province	.....	97 0
100	Dh. Baramati	.....	96 0
100	Gujarat	.....	95 0
100	Mandra Bhon	.....	91 5
100	Pachora Jamner	.....	72 0
100	Sara Serajganj	.....	83 4
500	Tapti Valley	.....	760 0

MININGS

9	Burma Corporation X.D.	...	6 11
2sh.	Indian Copper	.....	2 6
10	Indian Iron and Steel	...	36 0
15	SHIVRAJPUR	.....	39 0
30	TATA STEEL DEF.	...	2045 0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	.....	383 0

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK	.....	487 8
10	Air Services	.....	5 0
50	BELLAPUR SUGAR	...	215 0
200	Bombay Safe Dep.

AMERICAN COTTON WEEKLY STATISTICS

New York, March 8.

	CORRESPONDING. Season To date	This Week	Season 1938/9	Week 1939
Total in sight (excluding linters)	11,768	179	8,084	90
Forwarded to American mills, including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	5,954	167	4,554	120
Exports from U.S. ports	5,074	133	2,731	74
Of which to Japan	701	7	670	21
Of which to China	344	3	57	1
Of which to Great Britain	1,597	42	372	3
Of which to Germany	30	—	368	12
Stock at U.S. ports	—	2,951	—	2,465
Stock at U.S. interior towns	—	2,732	—	3,048
World's visible supply	—	—	—	9,030
Of which American cotton	—	—	—	6,592
Forwarded to world's mills (excluding linters)	—	—	7,127	224
Receipt at U.S. ports	6,598	113	3,439	43

N.B.—All in bales thousands omitted.
Certificated stocks are estimated at 13,000 bales.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED
Bombay, March

Norwegian s s Henrik of 761 reg tons, Captain J Sorlie arrived from Jamnagar with general cargo.

SAILED

Norwegian s s Marly, Captain G. L. Johansen sailed for Karachi with general cargo.

IMPORTS

100 cases medicines; 2978 lse tyres and tubes, 2400 kegs wire nails; 210 bales old newspapers; 182 bundles corrugated card board; 226 bales fertilizers; 147 cases pumps and parts; 60 bales waxed cruikted paper; 1956 cases tin plates; 52 cases typewriters; 414 bags wattle extract; 166 bales wattle bark; 247 cases glassware; 528 bundles galvd iron pipe; 250 lse galvd iron pipe; 100 pcs galvd pipe; 198 pcs galvd pipe; 2105 bales cotton; 88 bundles stl tubes; 54 pcs stl tubes; 100 bags ground lime stone, 46 bbls band iron; 2711 pkgs chemicals; 30 kegs nails, 1424 bundles galvd gas pipes, 747 pcs galvd gas pipes; 1295 pkgs dyestuffs; 50 bs paper liners; 156 bales printing paper; 70 cases confectionery; 417 bundles steel pipes; 200 pcs steel pipes; 275 bags dry dates; 1000 bundles wet dates; 262 bags potatoes; 50 cases plums, 9787 nos ingot bars of copper; 30 pcs ivory tusks; 2721 bags asbestos; 55 bags cummin seed; 422 cases dry fruit, 37 bundles galvd iron wire; 77 cases hocolate; 50 cases cocoanut oil; 9971 cases copra. 300 bales raw cotton A Clayton and Co;

EXPORTS

300 bales raw cotton A Clayton and Co; 175 bales raw cotton K Devchand and Co Ltd; 300 bales raw cotton Japan Cie Trading Co Ltd; 500 tons manganese ore The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd; 24 bags cummin seed Mangridas and Co; 70 bags methi seed Mangaldas and Co; 22 bags sharkfins K Dhanjee and Co; 66 bags gum Nepani Bros; 100 bales cotton waste L O Vora; 1848 bags myrabollams P Mathradas and Co Ltd; 36 bales goat skins D Abraham and Sons; 17 bales cotton yarn S J David and Co Ltd; 259 bales lamb skins with fur Grindlay and Co Ltd; 4385 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros; 1125 bales raw cotton Viram Ladha and Co; 250 bales raw cotton B Cursondas and Co; 2100 tons manganese ore James Finlay and Co Ltd; 5600 bags castor seed K Devchand and Co Ltd; 1280 bags gr nut cake exp H Rawjee and Co; 500 bags gr nut oil cake meal K Prasad and Co Ltd; 508 bags myrabollams H Bhagwandas and Co; 60 bags sharkfins E Moledina and Sons; 12 cases gum Sultania Trading Agency; 30 bags fish maws Sultania Trading Agency; 60 bags sharkfins Sultania Trading Agency; 616 bags myrabollams J Moolchand and Co; 72 bales cotton yarn A Ab Yaffi; 300 bales grey ctn yarn M A Al Abdul Razzak; 614 bags myrabollams H Raghavji; 57 bales wln carpets and rugs Cox and Kings (Agents) Ltd; 80 bags dry ginger K Morarji; 160 tons old iron scrap M G Abdul Husein and Co; 30 drums castor oil The Swastik Oil Mills Ltd; 3040 bags gr nut oil cake exp A Oomerbhoy; 20 bales ctn grey twist P K Ashar; 327 bags myrabollams T Raghavji; 640 bags myrabollams K Tricamji; 250 tons bauxite ore The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd; 87 bales wln carpets and rugs D Abraham and Sons; 371 bales grey ctn yarn S J David and Co Ltd; 560 bales cotton waste L O Vora; 50 bales cotton twist waste L O Vora; 45 bales raw wool B A Panju; 25 bales ctn pcegoods K Gordhandas and Co; 140 bags gum D Mavji and Co; 2000 bales raw cotton Ramnarain Sons Ltd; 450 bales raw cotton B Mavji and Co Ltd; 90 bags gum J S Premji; 260 bags gum S Dharshi.

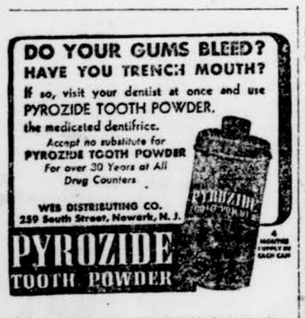
STOMACH PAIN Eased at Once

After weeks on milk and soda

Have you ever had to choose between semi-starvation and sickness? How depressing it is, for week after week, to have barely enough nourishment to keep life together. What a joy when this nightmare is suddenly banished, and healthy, happy enjoyment of hearty meals makes life worth living again.

That was the experience of Mr. R. J. who was so delighted that he writes:—"I feel bound to tell you how wonderful I have found Maclean Brand Stomach Powder. I first had a bad stomach 12 months ago; and for weeks on end was kept on milk and soda, until I was too weak to care. Nothing made any difference until a fortnight ago I tried your powder. It eased the pain straight away."

Does stomach pain sometimes attack you? Do you suffer from sickness, flatulence, palpitation, or the excess acid that so often leads to gastric or duodenal ulcer? Be wise and treat your stomach now with the famous remedy that has brought relief to thousands of stomach sufferers. Get a bottle of MACLEAN BRAND Stomach Powder which is only genuine if it has the signature "ALEX. C. MACLEAN" on bottle and carton, and the red seal on the carton. Never sold loose—only in bottles in cartons (powder or tablets). Sold by all Chemists and Stores.



Messrs. M. G. SHAHANI & CO.
Sir Pirozeshaw Mehta Road,
Bombay.

The Central Bank Of India, Ltd.

Following is the Statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Limited, for the fortnight dated 29th February 1940:—

LIABILITIES	Rs.	Rs.
Capital subscribed	3,36,00,000	
Capital paid-up		1,68,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Fund		87,00,000
Deposits, Debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills Payable etc.		31,35,90,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments		5,74,92,000
		39,65,82,000

ASSETS	Rs.	Rs.
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities		11...,84, o
Loans on Government and other authorised securities		3,14,14,000
Bills discounted		1,75,77,000
Lands and Buildings		1,17,65,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments		4,41,35,000
Cash in hand at Banks Moneys at Call and Investments in War Bonds, Government Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures etc.		17,43,07,000
		39,65,82,000

Imperial Bank Of India

Statement of the affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 1st March 1940.

LIABILITIES	Rs	Rs.
CAPITAL:—		
Authorised—2,25,000 shares of Rs 500 each	11,25,00,000	
Issued and subscribed—2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each	11,25,00,000	
Called up—75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	3,75,00,000	
1,50,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, Rs. 125 paid	1,87,50,000	4,62,50,000
Reserve Liability of shareholders —Rs. 375 per share on 1,50,000 shares	5,62,50,000	
Reserve Fund		5,50,00,000
Fixed Deposit		
Savings Bank, Current and other Accounts		47,61,95,000
Loans against Securities per contra		—
Acceptances for Constituents		73,000
Sundries		61,08,000
	Rupees	99,46,26,000

ASSETS	Rs.	Rs.
INVESTMENTS:—		
Government securities	35,22,49,000	
Other Authorised Investments	92,44,000	47,44,93,000
ADVANCES:—		
Loans	9,48,13,000	
Cash Credits and Overdrafts	33,04,29,000	
Bills Discounted and Purchased	6,58,19,000	48,10,61,000
Liability of Constituents for Acceptances per contra		73,000
Dead Stock		1,86,52,000
Sundries		72,07,000
Bullion		—
CASH:—		
In hand and with the Reserve Bank of India	7,20,23,000	
Balances with other Banks	4,11,17,000	11,31,40,000
	Rupees	99,46,26,000

Hapur Wheat Market

Hapur, March 8.

During the week under review the Indian wheat markets maintained a very strong position so far as the ready section is concerned. Forwards on the other hand had to react under pressure of bearish crop reports and alround speculative liquidations together with quiet oversea cables. The demand for ready grain was very encouraging all through and at places particularly Hapur stock holders have been placed in a position where they can dictate the prices. As a result the latest quotations in the main markets when compared with the quotations ruling last week-end indicate that while ready prices have gained to the extent of one to one and a half anna per maund, Jeth and May forwards have registered a similar or even worse fall. Business particularly speculative was restrained by operators being inclined to await the publication of the revised Indian wheat acreage report an the fate of the Excess Profits Bill in the select committee. The select committee's approval of the bill although after some important changes had a slight reaction on the market towards the close of the session.

Oversea markets continued to be quiet. Fluctuations were narrow but two sided. Chicago opened bearish. There was general selling on prediction of further moisture and normal temperatures in winter wheat areas but as the week progressed the market became active and strong on reports of absence of rainfall and heavy frosts in Kansas and political uncertainties. Chicago and Winnipeg have on the balance closed 1-1/2 and 3/4c respectively higher as compared to last week. U.K. markets on the other hand were quiet to easy and a small decline in the London quotations is visible towards the close of the session.

At Hapur the forward market was very uneventful. Jeth (May) after closing at 3/7/2-1/4 last week-end rose to highest 3/7/6-3/4 on Monday but since then there has been a steady decline untill in the lowest it fell to 3/5/9 yesterday. It is presently quoted at 3/6-3/4. Ready khattis on the other hand were very steady. Presently they have scored a high premium. Last evening it touched 3/10 and is presently quoted at 3/9/9.

Weather during the week remained excellent. There was ample sun and the crop is progressing under ideal conditions.

LICENCES TO EXPORT COMMODITIES

Jute, Jute Manufactures And Rubber

The Reserve Bank of India has issued the following Press "Communique":—

A Notification is being issued by the Central Government whereby licences to export the commodities in the attached list No. 1 to the following countries:—

all territories in or adjacent to the Continent of America, with the exception of

(1) Canada, Newfoundland and any other part of His Majesty's Dominions,

(2) the Argentine Republic,

(3) any Dependency of the French Republic,

the philippine Islands and all territories under the sovereignty of the United States of America,

Belgium, the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi,

the Netherlands and the Netherlands East Indies,

Switzerland,

will only be granted provided a certificate is given by an authorised dealer in foreign exchange that the foreign exchange on the shipment has been or will be disposed of in a manner and within a period approved by the Reserve Bank of India.

2. Exchange Export Certificates will only be issued provided:

(i) that the shipment is being invoiced in one of the currencies noted in the attached list No. II and

(a) that a bill is being drawn against the shipment which bill is being negotiated with or sent for collection through an authorised dealer in foreign exchange in India, or

(b) that payment has been or will be received by a T. T. or draft in foreign currency exchange for which will be fixed by an authorised dealer in foreign exchange in India, or

(ii) that the shipment is being invoiced in sterling and that

(a) a sterling bill is being drawn against the shipment under a credit opened by a London Bank or accepting house and registered in the Bank of England on Form E. 2, such credit to call for an undertaking by the credit taker that the sterling required to meet the bill at maturity will be obtained by a sale to such London Bank or accepting house of the appropriate foreign currency (see list 2) at the official rate of exchange; also that the bill is being negotiated with an authorised dealer in foreign exchange in India, or

(b) that payment has been or will be received by means of a sterling or rupee T. T. or draft, accompanied by the confirmation of the remitting bank in the United Kingdom that such sterling or rupee has been obtained by the sale in London at the official rate of exchange of the appropriate foreign currency (see list 2) and that such foreign currency has been or will be sold to the Bank of England.

The certificate from authorised dealers should be attached to the fourth copy of the shipping bill, which is at present submitted in respect of shipments to non-Empire countries, on a separate certificate attached to the shipping bill. The new regulations do not apply to shipments in respect of contracts existing prior to the 9th March 1940 and a certificate from authorised dealers to this effect will be sufficient for an exporter to obtain from the Customs the necessary licence to ship. The commodities to which the Notification will apply are jute, jute manufactures and rubber. This list may be extended later.

FINANCE

Firms in India, whose practice it is to finance shipments to the specified countries by means of sterling drawings on their London Houses may continue to do so provided their London Offices are able to make satisfactory arrangements with the Bank of England to dispose of the foreign currency proceeds to the London Control in accordance with the regulations If an exporter is able to produce an undertaking from his London firms' bankers in the United Kingdom that eventual foreign currency proceeds of a consignment will be sold to the London Control, the authorised dealer in India is empowered to issue the necessary exchange certificate to enable the merchant to ship the goods, even though no credit has been opened. Firms, who are shipping under special arrangements made direct with the Bank of England and not through the medium of a London Bank should apply to the Reserve Bank of India for the necessary certificates.

Shipping firms who are accustomed to despatch consignments to their foreign agents for sale and remittance of proceeds to India must, in future, make such shipments through the medium of an authorised dealer in foreign exchange in India, who must satisfy the Reserve Bank of India that the foreign currency proceeds are neither retained nor disposed of in foreign markets.

In cases where goods have been shipped before the opening of the relative credit, authorised dealers are empowered to issue the necessary export certificate without reference to the Reserve Bank provided the shipper is able to satisfy them that arrangements have been made for the opening of a credit in terms of the regulations.

VALUE OF BILLS

The value of bills or foreign exchange delivered must not be less than the value of the goods declared on the export certificate, and failure on the part of any exporter to produce the foreign exchange for which he has contracted against an export certificate will make him subject to prosecution under the Defence of India Rules. In addition to the penalties prescribed by the Defence of India Rules for false representation further licences to export may be refused to any person who is found to have obtained an export certificate by false representation.

INTERMEDIATE TREASURY BILLS

Sale Discontinued

The sale of Government of India Intermediate Treasury Bills is discontinued until further notice

U. P. Linseed, Rapeseed & Wheat Forecast

LUCKNOW March 9

The second forecast of the linseed and rapeseed crops for the year 1939-40 relating to the condition of crops upto February 20. issued by the Department of Agriculture, United Provinces, shows that the outturn in the case of linseed is estimated at 90 per cent while that of rapeseed at 88 per cent of the normal.

The second forecast of Wheat crop for the same year relating to the condition of the crop up to February 20 shows that the outturn of the crop is at present estimated at 83 per cent. of the normal.

The forecast adds that since the issue of the first forecast in the middle of January, there was general and light to moderate rain almost throughout the province and this proved beneficial to the crop. Slight damage is reported to have been caused by white ants, hall drought and rats in some districts.—A. P.

Move To Organise Bombay-Kathiawadis

Secretaries, Kathiawar Prajamandal have issued the following statement:—

Executive Committee of the Kathiawar Prajamandal has decided to convene a small conference of the office-bearers and workers of different institutions, associations, or other mandals composed entirely of Kathiawadis. The object of such a move is to establish contacts with the workers of different fields and organise closely all the kathiawadis residing in Bombay.

Secretaries therefore requests the office-bearers or workers such organisations or associations or Mandals to send the following information to the Secretaries, Kathiawad Prajamandal 138 Medows Street, Bombay.

(1) Name and addresses of the Institutions.

(2) Names of office-bearers and members of the executive Committee

(3) Duration of its existence.

(4) Copy of its constitution or brief introduction of its field of work.

Every one who has knowledge of any such association or organisation is requested to communicate the information to the secretaries.

Hedge Selling Decreases In Bombay Cotton Market

Bombay, March 8.

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. have issued the following weekly report:—

Since we wrote this report last week the nett changes in the Cotton Futures markets have been as under:—

NEW YORK.

	May.
28-2-40.	10.86
7-3-40.	10.82
	—.04

LIVERPOOL.

	May	July
28-2-40	7.97	8.01
7-3-40	7.92	7.97
	—.05	—.04

BOMBAY.

	BROACH. A/May
29-2-40.	274-8-0
8-3-40	268-0-0
	—6-8-0
	OOMRA. March.
	241-0-0
	238-4-0
	—2-12-0
	BENGAL. Mar.
	202-8-0
	199-8-0
	—3-0-0

Once more there is little of excitement to report about the American markets, which have continued to move within a narrow range. Hedging against repossessions of Loan cotton has been about balanced by price fixing in what have been a succession of small markets. There have been reports of a slight improvement in the demand for cloth but we doubt if this business has been quite equal to the recent fate of production. We understand fully 90 per cent. of the farmer have again agreed to curtail acreage this coming growing season, but the market still awaits official announcements about actual parity payments and future policy regarding an export subsidy during next season. The exports subsidy was so successful during the earlier part of the present season it is likely to be repeated, but to what extent no one yet knows. We see little chance of any major change in the New York price level for some time, but should the recent weak tendency of sterling continue somewhat higher prices in Liverpool, are likely.

TEXTILE STRIKE.

The Bombay market has been mostly concerned with the strike in the Textile Industry in this town which commenced last weekend. We consider the present action of the labourers most ill-advised. It must be remembered that a 12-1/2 per cent. in wages was foisted on the Industry two years ago on account of conditions in the cloth market which unfortunately prevailed for only a very short time. With conditions as they are at present we doubt if the Industry can afford the latest increase of about 10 per cent. to which the employers have again agreed. A continuance of the present impasse can lead only to financial losses to both sides, more particularly the labourers.

Before the strike commenced this market had been well liquidated and prices here were down to a level at which there was evidence of increasing export demand. Consequently prices in Bombay have been little affected by the stoppage of the Mills. Most of the Broach crop has now been marketed, and with arrivals in many other districts drying up, hedge selling is becoming less and less as we near the end of the main crop movement. In our belief that the strike will not be a lengthy affair, we take a constructive view of the Indian market, and we advise purchases in quiet markets for moderate profits.

Plea For Broadcasting In Kannada

The Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Kannada Sangha writes:

At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Kannada Sangha, held on Saturday, it was resolved that the following representation be made to the All-India Radio authorities both of Bombay and Madras:

That this Sangha wholeheartedly supports the letter to the Press written by Messrs. S. K. Hosmani B M. Srikantiah, Mrs. Umabai Kundapur Mrs. Shamalabai Belgaumkar and others pointing out the grievances of Kannadigas in the matter of broadcasting programmes in Kannada from any station in the whole of India;

That in doing so the Sangha wishes to point out that Kannada to-day claims about 115 lakhs who can speak the language and another 40 lakhs or so who can understand it. Besides, it is one of the three provincial languages of the Bombay Presidency. It is highly regrettable that notwithstanding this, Kannada does not receive as much attention of the All-India Radio, Bombay, as the other two provincial languages of the Province.

In conclusion, the Sangha would like to point out that while the universities of Bombay, Madras, Mysore and even Calcutta and Osmania are according more and more recognition to Kannada it till becomes an All-India organisation like the All-India Radio not to give this important language of Kannada a suitable place on its broadcasting programmes.

New Water Tank For Poona

POONA, March 9

The construction of a highlevel water tank on the hill behind the Fergusson College is expected to remove the longstanding grievancce of the residents of Shivaji Nagar (Bhamburda) of inadequacy of water supply.

The construction will be taken up by the Poona City Municipality by next week-end and is estimated to cost about Rs. 25,000.—A. P.

Panchayats In Travancore

TRIVANDRUM, March 9.

With the object of promoting rural development a number of autonomous village unions analogous to panchayats with non-official majorities are being constituted in Travancore under the Travancore Village Unions act.—A. P.

(Continued from column 7.)

God even in a stone and therefore takes the help of an idol to establish his union with God. Every Hindu chlid knows that the stone in the famous temple in Benares is not Kashi Vishwanath. But he believes that the Lord of the Universe does reside specially in that stone. This play of the imagination is permissible and healthy. Every edition of the Gita on a book-stall has not that sanctity which I ascribe to my own copy. Logic tells me there is no more sanctity in my copy than in any another. The sanctity is in my imagination. But that imagination brings about marvellous concrete results. It changes men's lives. I am of opinion that, whether we admit it or not, we are all idol worshippers or idolators, if the distinction I have drawn is not allowed. A book, a building, a picture, a carving are surely all images in which God does reside, but they are not God. He who says they are errs.

EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT.

Q. The problem of unemployment among the educated is assuming alarming proportions. You of course condemn higher education, but those of us who have been to the University realise that we do develop mentally there. Why should you discourage anyone from learning? Would not a better solution be for unemployed graduates to go in for mass education and let the villagers give them food in return? And could not Provincial Governments come to their aid and help them with some money and clothing?

A. I am not against higher education. But I am against only a few lakhs of boys and girls receiving it at the expense of the poor tax-payer. Moreover I am against the type of higher education that is given. It is much cry and little wool. The whole system of higher education and for that matter all education needs radical overhauling. But your difficulty is about unemployment. In this you have many sympathy and co-operation. On the principle that every labourer is worthy of his hire, every graduate who goes to a village to serve it is entitled to be housed, fed and clothed by the villagers. And they do it too. But they will not when the graduate lives like "Saheblog" and costs them ten times as much as they can afford. His life must accord as nearly as possible with that of the villagers and his mission must find appreciation among them.

Mahatma Says It Is 'Naked Coercion'

Alleged "High-Handedness Of Procedure" In War Fund Collection

The following questions and Mahatma's answers appear in Harijan:—

Q. The local officials have been collecting money from the people in aid of the war fund. But the way in which they have been raising money, though it is supposed to be voluntary giving, seems to be practical coercion. They arranged for a drama, but under instructions from the officials the village teachers (some of whom get about 12 or 15 rupees per month), the village Munsiff, bazaar-keepers, all had to buy tickets varying in price from one to fifteen rupees each. A petty shop-keeper whose income is only about Rs. 15 had to pay Rs. 5 for a ticket though the man never attended the drama. He told me he paid the money because the local Sub-collector, Tahsildar, Circle Inspector of Police were all there in person to collect the money. I am told Rs. 3,500 were raised in one night in my village. Will you advise what to do?

A. If what you say is true, it is naked coercion. There is nothing voluntary in the people's action. I only hope that the higher authorities do not know anything about such high-handed procedure. Your duty is clear. You must tell the people that they ought not to submit to coercion. They are as free to refuse to buy tickets as they are free to buy them. You and they should run the risk involved; you in instructing the people, and they in refusing to pay.

MUSLIM WEAVERS AND MILL YARN.

Q. By insisting on the use of certified khadi only, you have delivered a very severe blow to the Muslim weavers on the one hand who are mostly using mill yarn, and on the other to the consumer who is thus induced to purchase certified khadi which is notoriously dear. I am a Muslim working for the uplift of the weaver class. I appeal to you to remove this double hardship by sanctioning the use of hand-woven mill yarn khadi.

A. There is no communalism in khadi. The A. I. S. A. has thousands of Muslim spinners and hundreds of Muslim weavers on its books. Khadi has as yet made little impression upon mill yarn weavers. What it has done is to provide occupation to those Hindu and Muslim weavers who were thrown out of employment by mill competition. Those weavers who do not take to weaving handspun are cutting their own throats because the natural consequence of the spread of mills will be the destruction of weavers as it has been that of hand-spinners. The hand-loom weavers who have held their own are pattern weavers. If khadi became universal. Muslim and other weavers who are to-day weaving mill yarn would, as a matter of course, take to weaving handspun. Thus there is no case of khadi ever hitting a single weaver. In fact it is his sole protection.

A TICKLISH QUESTION.

Q. I am a Hindu student. I have been great friends with a Muslim, but we have fallen out over the question of idol worship. I find solace in idol worship, but I cannot give an answer to my Muslim friend in terms of what may be called convincing. Will you say something on idol worship in "Harijan"?

A. My sympathies are both with you and your Muslim friend. I suggest your reading my writings on the question in "Young India" and, if you feel at all satisfied, let your Muslim friend read them too. If your friend has real love for you, he will conquer his prejudice against idol worship. A friendship which exacts oneness of opinion and conduct is not worth much. Friends have to tolerate one another's ways of life and thought even though they may be different, except where the difference is fundamental. May-be your friend has come to think that it is sinful to associate with you as you are an idolator. Idolatry is bad, not so idol worship. An idolator makes a fetish of his idol. An idol worshipper sees

(Continued in column 5.)



EXCELSIOR
Daily: 6-30 & 10 p.m.



in the £10,000 musical, magical revue
"A TRIP TO HADES"
and
"The Legend of Princess San li Tay"
with
JOANNA and BETH CLAIRE
and the
"Hollywood Honeys"
plus
GHOSTS! and SPOOKS!
Strictly Limited Season!
Prices:—Rs. 7/-, Rs. 5/12, Rs. 4/8, Rs. 3/6, Rs. 2/4; Gallery Rs. 1/2. Box Rs. 10/- per seat.

2ND WEEK!
TOGETHER AGAIN!
—in the biggest funshow of their careers!



NEW EMPIRE
4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

METRO
DAILY AT 3:30 - 6:30 - 10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045

Mr. and Mrs. Thin Man have a B-A-B-Y now . . . it's their newest adventure . . . and their merriest! ALL NEW!



REGAL At 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
INSPECTOR HORNLEIGH ON HOLIDAY
Released by 20th Century-Fox
MYSTERY! COMEDY THRILLS!

CAPITOL at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
DRUMS ALONG THE MOHAWK IN TECHNICOLOR!
CLAUDETTE COLBERT HENRY FONDA
Cast of Thousands!

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Falgun Sud 2, 1996
Muslim: Safar 1, 1359
Parsi: Meher 8, 1309
Hightide: 1-07, 13-29
Lowtide: 7-16, 19-21
Sunrise: 6h. 52m.
Sunset: 6h. 47m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Dr. Montessori's lecture at C. J. Hall, at 6-30 p.m. Mr. B. G. Kher presiding.

TUESDAY, March 12
Dr. Montessori's lecture at 6-30 p.m. Chief Justice Beaumont presiding.

WEDNESDAY, March 13
Municipal Standing Committee meeting at 3-40 p.m.

MANDVI CONGRESS COMMITTEE
The first ordinary meeting of the newly elected candidates of the Council of "B" Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Monday) at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Committee's Office.

BHABHA HOSPITAL
The total number of patients new and old, treated in the K. B. Bhabha Hospital and the Sir C. J. R. Dispensary Bandra, as Indoor and Outdoor patients, during the month of February 1940 is 4,525.

RAMAKRISHNA ANNIVERSARY
The hundred and fifth Birthday Anniversary of Bhagwan Sri Ramakrishna will be celebrated in the city of Bombay and at the Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, on Friday and Sunday the 15th and 17th March 1940.

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP
A meeting of the Bombay International Fellowship will be held in Mr. K. E. Vergese's apartments at the Y. M. C. A. Students' Branch, at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Monday) when Madame Banasinsky will address the group on Poland.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY
An ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, on (Wednesday) March 13 at 6 p.m. (S. T.) A paper on "Cannibalism among the Birhors of Chota Nagpur", by the late Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra, will be read.

RAILWAYS AND THE PUBLIC
A lecture will be delivered by Mr. J. E. Castellino, Commercial Officer, B. B. and C. I. Railway, on the subject of "Railways and the Public" today (Monday) at 9 a.m. (S. T.), at Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute, Trafford House, Prescott Road, Fort, Bombay.

INDIAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE
A lecture on "A general co-efficient of statistical relationship" will be delivered by Dr. S. R. Savur in the Sydenham College of Commerce today (Monday) at 4-15 p.m. This will be followed by a lecture at 6 p.m. on "Statistical methods in economics" by Prof. Harold Hotelling of the Columbia University.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE
At the Ochavalal Nazar Ayurvedic Charitable Dispensary conducted by the Social Service League, Bombay, at Parel, the total number of patients treated during the month of February 1940 was 944 of which 534 were men, 192 women and 218 children. The daily average attendance of patients was 37.

DR. PARANJPYE'S LECTURE AT POONA
Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, President of the All-India Liberal Federation, will deliver a lecture in "The Advance India Series", which is being held daily at the Gokhale Hall Poona, at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Monday). The subject will be "The Liberal Point of View about a Constitution for India."

BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION
The Managing Committee of the Bombay Shroff Association at their meeting have elected the following office-bearers for the current year:—
President:—Seth Chunilal B. Mehta.
Vice-President:—Seth Mohanlal Ambalal Parikh. Hon. Secretaries:—Seth Jayantilal Maneklal Shah, and Seth Popatlal Hakamchand Shah. Treasurer:—Seth Vallabhram Hemchand.

A. R. P. CLASS AT DADAR
A Short A. R. P. Course class under the auspices of the Parsi A. R. P. Committee will commence at the J. B. Vachha School, Play-Shed, Dadar from Friday, March 15, at 6-30 p.m. All Parsi ladies and gentlemen desiring to take advantage of the same may apply to the Hon. Secretary, Parsi A. R. P. Committee at 468, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, stating their age, occupation and addresses.

SARASWATI AMATEURS, BOMBAY
At the Annual General Meeting, held the following members were elected to the Managing Committee:—Mr. S. S. Balseker (President), Mr B. M. Kulkarni (Vice-President), Mr. U. Mohan Rao (Honorary General Secretary), Mr. S. P. Bellare (Honorary Treasurer).
Members:—Mr. V. S. Damble, Mr. C. Shantaram, Mr. H. Taranath Rao and Mr. V. S. Talgeri.

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"Drums along the Mohawk" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Inspector Hornleigh on Holiday". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
METRO—"Another Thin Man". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Mighty Chang". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"The Flying Deuces". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Mud". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Kangan". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"The Will." Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Pukar". Daily at 3-45, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Kum-Kum". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Ashhut." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gorakhnath." Daily at 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Raigad". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
PLAZA—"My Beloved." Time as usual.

Aga Khan At Govt. House

BOMBAY, March 10.
H. H. the Rt. Hon. Aga Khan lunched at Government House.
The Governor designate of Madras and the Hon. Lady Hope, Miss Hope, Miss Jean Hope, Miss Alison Hope, Miss Barbara Hope, the Lady Susan Gilmour, Mrs. Knatchbull-Hugessen, Lt.-Colonel T. F. H. J. J. Kelly and Capt. G. T. A. Douglas left Government House for Madras.

Ramgarh Special From Bombay

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Commitee write:—
At the request of several Congressmen of Bombay proceeding to Ramgarh for the 53rd session of the Indian National Congress, it is proposed to reserve a Special railway coach for through journey if sufficient number of passengers can be secured. The G.I.P. Railway is prepared to run this special coach if 38 passengers can be found to travel by it. The coach is quite commodious and comfortable and provides sufficient lying down accommodation for 38 persons in three compartments. The coach has five latrines and four bathing places.
The Coach will be attached to Calcutta Mail via Nagpur which leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-40 p.m. (S.T.) on Thursday, March 14. The coach will be attached to the corresponding train at Tatanagar and it will reach Ramgarh at 8-42 a.m. (S.T.) on the 16th. This Coach will remain all the time at Ramgarh until the party returns either on 21st or 22nd.
The train fare both ways is Rs. 50 per person. This, according to us will be the best travelling arrangement.
Persons desiring to take advantage of this opportunity should at once book their tickets at the Congress House.

Muslim League Candidates For Port Haj Committee

At a meeting of the Parliamentary Board of Bombay Provincial Muslim League, the following candidates were selected to contest the forthcoming election to the Port Haj Committee on the League Ticket:—
From the elected Muslim members of the Municipal Corporation, of the City of Bombay.
1. Al-Haj Ebrahim Motiwalla.
2. Khan Bahadur Hassanally Peer Ebrahim.
(i) The electorate consisting of the elected Muslim members of the Chambers of the Bombay Legislature.
(ii) The Muslim members of the Chambers of the Central Legislature elected for or for any part of Bombay City.
1. I. I. Chundrigar.
2. Abdul Kader Shaikh.
3. Aziz Gafur Kazi.
4. M. M. Killedar.
5. Haji Abdul Kader Valliuallah.
6. Gulam Hussein Matcheswalla.
The following four members are selected to be co-opted by the elected members of the Committee:—
1. Al-Haj Ebrahim Ali Reza.
2. Alimahomed Aboobaker Begmahomed.
3. Yousuf Abdulla Fozan.
4. Mahomed Ebrahim Serang.

BOMBAY CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
An urgent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Civil Liberties Union will be held to-day (Monday) at 7-30 p.m. in the Servants of India Society's Hall to consider the following agenda:—
(1) The prosecution of Mr. S. V. Parulekar a member of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Civil Liberties Union under Sections 124A and 153A of the Indian Penal Code.
(2) Consideration of the question of defence of Mr. Parulekar on behalf of the Union.
(3) The order issued by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, prohibiting meetings, processions, etc., of textile workers in the City of Bombay.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL
Under the auspices of the Bombay Women's Council, Bhagini Samaj, Bhatia Stri Mandal, Bombay Women's Association, Bombay Secondary Teachers' Association, Bombay Theosophical Federation, Hindustan Scout Association, and the New Education Fellowship, an 'At Home' has been arranged to meet Dottoressa Maria Montessori, on Wednesday the 13th March 1940, at 6 p.m., at the Radio Club, Strand Road (beyond Taj Mahal Hotel, at the corner of Apollo Bunder.)
Members of the Women's Council wishing to join will kindly communicate to the Secretary, Town Hall Tickets are available at Re. 1/4 each.

Observe March 14 As:

JAIPRAKASH DAY

Answer Govt. Challenge With Courage And Dignity, Says Narendra Deo

LUCKNOW, March 10.
An appeal to Congressmen to close up their ranks and stand solidly behind the "Great National organisation ready for the impending struggle" and to observe March 14 as Jaiprakash day is made in a statement issued by Acharya Narendra Deo.
Referring to the recent arrest, he says that Government had chosen well. They know that Jaiprakash Narain and the party he leads mean business.
"He had been using all his influence to check disruptive tendencies in the Congress and to strengthen the great national organisation which is the organ of our struggle against British imperialism."
He opines that the arrest is symbolic of the change which has come about in the policy of Government. Without waiting for the results of the Congress Session, they had picked up our first rank man. He had no doubt that the Congress and the country would meet this challenge with courage and dignity
The National Executive of the Congress Socialist Party is meeting here to-morrow and the following days, when, it is expected, the party will frame their resolutions for the Ramgarh Congress and also decide matters relating to organisation of the party in the country.—A. P.

PROTEST AGAINST ARREST OF JAIPRAKASH

Gaya Workers On Strike

GAYA, March. 9
The workers of the Gaya Cotton and Jute Mills, numbering several hundreds, struck work today as a protest against the arrest of Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, Secretary of the Congress Socialist Party, at Patna.—A. P.

Dr. Bacha Elected President Of Bombay Medical Union

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Medical Union was held at the hall of the Victoria Terminus, Bombay on Sunday night. Dr. Bacha, the newly elected President, presided. The meeting was followed by a dinner.
Prominent among those present were Drs. M. D. D. Gilder, G. V. Deshmukh and others.

RAJKOT PARISHAD ACCOUNTS

The Secretary of the Rajkot Praja Parishad has published accounts of the 1st session of Parishad, from 25th August 1938 to 25th September, 1938, showing total receipts of Rs. 1588-8-0, and total expenditure of Rs. 1443-11-3, leaving a balance of Rs. 144-12-9.

Progressive Muslims And League

With reference to the report appearing in Saturday's issue of the "Chronicle", later information received shows that though the meeting of the "Progressive Muslims" was held, the group was not be formed. The resolution affirming the group's loyalty to the Muslim League was not passed.

Widespread Rainfall In East Gujarat

POONA, March 10.
The rainfall has been fairly widespread over the region extending from east Gujarat and south Kajputana to Chota Nagpur. Local thundershowers also occurred in Orissa while a few falls are reported from North-West Frontier Province, west Gujarat, west United Provinces, Bengal, North Madras coast and south-east Madras.
Chief amounts of rainfall were:—Masulipatam one and half inches; Daltonganj and Nowgong one; Hazaribagh and Guna three-quarters; Chandbali, Ranchi, Neemuch, Jhansi, Pendra, Brijnagar, Ahmedabad, Udaipur and Cocanada half; Cuttack, Berhmpore, Benares, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Mount Abu, Jodhpur, Kotah, Bhuj, Bhavnagar and Cuddalore quarter.—A. P.

RAISE ALOFT BANNER OF CHILDREN

Dr. Montessori's Address To Bombay Secondary Teachers

A short speech was delivered by Dr. Maria Montessori, at the Annual Teachers' Day Dinner of the Bombay Secondary Teachers' Association at Robert Money School on Saturday night.
Dr. Montessori, the chief guest of the day said that her mission was to raise aloft the banner of the children of the world and fight for their protection at the hands of society. She gave a brief resume of the Montessori system, which is to cultivate the initiative, enterprize and the independence of the child.
Mr. B. G. Kher, who presided over the function said that the noble profession of the teacher was higher in the scale of public values, than that of the Collector or the Judge. He expressed the hope that when the Government of the country would become truly democratic, their opinions should help in the formation of a national educational policy.
In proposing thanks to Mr. Kher, Father Raymond expressed gratitude to the Congress Ministry for the reforms they had made in the field of education when in office.

BOMBAY BOY SCOUTS' RALLY

Dr. Montessori Gives Away Prizes

The Bombay Municipal Boy Scouts Annual Rally was held on Sunday evening at the Gilder Tank Maidan. Mr. B. N. Karanjia Mayor of Bombay presided. Prizes and trophies of the various events held on the occasion were given away by Madame Montessori, who was present on the occasion
Mr. R. A. Gole, Chairman of the Bombay Municipal Schools' Committee welcomed the guests of the evening Mr. M. V. Donde, District Commissioner of Boy Scouts made a suitable speech.
The Mayor said that it was a great day in the history of the Municipal Boy Scout Movement, for they had in their midst the world-famous Dr. Maria Montessori.
He congratulated the Municipal Schools Committee on their achievement.
Proceeding, he dwelt on the virtues of the Scout movement, which inculcated qualities of love self-denial and self-help among the boys and levelled down all differences.
He was quite confident that the Boy Scout movement had taken a firm root in the city.
A varied programme of spear Drill, fancy dress parade, lezim and lathi display, folk dances and fire brigade and A. R. P. displays provided entertaining fare.
The Girl Guide's display consisting of a Burmese Dance and Rifle Drill was very impressive.

MADAME MONTESSOR TO-DAY'S LECTURE

Madame Maria Montessori will deliver a lecture at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Monday) on 'Society and the Child'. Mr. B. G. Kher will take the chair.

KANJI KARSONDAS DISPENSARY
At the Bai Bachubai Seth Kanji Karsondas Charitable Dispensary for Women and Children, conducted by the Social Service League, Bombay, at Parel, the total number of patients treated during the month of February 1940, was 1,209 of whom 594 were women and 615 children. The average daily attendance of patients was 48.



Sole Distributors for Western India:
PRECIOUS ELECTRIC CO.,
Yusuf Building, Churchgate St., Fort, BOMBAY.

PLK. 44.

Easter 1940
CHEAP RETURN TICKETS
ISSUED FROM 15th TO 25th MARCH, 1940.
AVAILABLE FOR RETURN UP TO 8th APRIL, 1940.

DETAILS FROM ANY STATION MASTER
G. I. P.

Also
'Go-as-you-please' 3rd Class Holiday season Tickets for 12 Zones Issued from 15th to 25th March, 1940.
III Class joint G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Holiday Season Tickets issued from 15th March to 9th April 1940.

Telephone No. 23032
Post Box 223.
Telegrams: "Chronicle."
Registered No. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1940.

THE ONLY WAY

In his message to the "News Chronicle" Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, President-elect of the Ramgarh Congress, endorses Gandhiji's view that "India was prepared to throw her weight on the side of Britain, if freedom was the real issue and if her choice and Will was acknowledged, but the British Government banged the door on her face." Some critics object that the Congress itself, and not the British Government, has banged the door. There need be no bandying of words on this point at least. If Government seriously wish to bridge the widening gulf between India and Britain, they can yet resume negotiations with Gandhiji, than whom the British people can find no better friend in India. In a sense Gandhiji, as a satyagrahi, will be prepared for negotiations at any time, even after the commencement of the expected struggle. But Government must realise that every day that passes makes it more and more difficult for Gandhiji to persuade the Congress to accept terms which may to-day bring about a settlement. This is fairly clear from the text of the draft resolution for the Ramgarh Congress and the clamour in the country for a campaign of civil disobedience. The President-Elect, as peace-loving a person as Gandhiji, feels constrained to say that "we waited and waited patiently but certainly we could not wait indefinitely."

No Hustling

In the current number of "Harijan," Gandhiji draws pointed attention to this clamour in the country for the fight for freedom and says this is "proof that the country, or that part of it that has hitherto taken part in the struggle for freedom, is tired of waiting and suspense." It is even "heartening", he says, "to think that there are in the country so many persons who count no sacrifice too dear for gaining independence." But the next struggle, whenever it comes, seems likely, for obvious reasons, to be far more strenuous than any of the last ones. It is not a question of mere readiness for sacrifice on the part of a few or many, but the country should be fit for a nation-wide struggle. Once the struggle is begun, Government will give no quarter but will clap into prison all the leaders of the Congress and then the struggle can continue only if it is self-directed and self-disciplined. Any violence, either planned or accidental, may ruin the struggle. That is why Gandhiji refuses to be "hustled into precipitating the struggle." The time is not yet for it, he says, and, referring to the rampant "indiscipline and violence within the Congress itself," he adds: "I cannot, will not, start mass civil disobedience so long as I am not convinced that there is enough discipline and enough non-violence in Congress ranks. The apathy about the constructive programme, i.e., spinning and sales of khadi, I take to be positive signs of unbelief. Battle through such instruments is foredoomed to failure." This view will doubtless be endorsed by most Congressmen.

Condition Precedent

The draft Congress resolution itself "draws the attention of Congressmen to Gandhiji's declaration that he can only undertake the responsibility of declaring civil disobedience, when he is satisfied that they are strictly observing discipline and are carrying out the constructive programme prescribed in the independence pledge." That pledge was taken taken by millions in the country only a few weeks ago, nor is the need for the constructive programme as a condition precedent to any mass campaign a new idea at all. It has been familiar ever since Non-co-operation was inaugurated twenty years ago. Non-violence through the constructive programme is almost a religious creed with Gandhiji and he insists that Congress should either scrupulously follow his policy or free him from the responsibility for any other. If only because that policy has served the Congress well these twenty years, it must be continued and there can be no question of dropping the pilot when rocks are ahead. Those, therefore, who feel the need for mass campaign at an early date cannot do better than concentrate all their efforts on the securing of strict discipline in the Congress and non-violence in the country as a whole through the constructive programme.

Russo-Finnish Developments

The Russo-Finnish situation is shrouded in rumours which are both vague and varied. Every European capital seems to have a version of its own as to what is happening. An exact estimate of the situation is, therefore, not possible. The latest cables say that, according to Rome radio a tentative basis for Soviet-Finnish agreement has been reached. But one or two facts are clear. The Russian offensive against the Mannerheim Line is meeting with material success and the Finns have realised that now they cannot hold out much longer. This realisation is shared by the neutral countries also, particularly Sweden which is most vitally concerned in the affair. And, whether because of Germany or on her own initiative, she is certainly putting pressure on Finland to make peace with Russia.

Nor is the keenness of Germany and Sweden to end the War unintelligible. It suits Anglo-French strategy to extend the front of the main war and Germany must naturally oppose it. But another and quite plausible reason is that both Germany and Sweden desire to keep Russia away from the latter's door. Sweden is anxious about her independence and Germany about Sweden's iron ore. A complete conquest of Finland by Russia involves a grave menace to both. Hence the efforts by Germany and Sweden—hence also Italian support to these efforts—to bring about peace on the basis of Finland's independence.

British Democracy Glows Brightly

By DEVERE AND MARIE H. ALLEN,
Editors, Nofrontier News Service

BRUSSELS, Jan. 3.

Winning the war, in the view of the British people, may or may not be the same thing as winning the peace. It depends largely on what happens to democracy at home between now and the end of the conflict. For those who believe in freedom, what has happened at home thus far is surprisingly encouraging.

About Germany you ask: Will it crack? About France you ask. Will it return to democracy after the war? About England you ask chiefly. Will the people succeed in keeping, throughout the war, and as alert as it is now, the democratic spirit? For with all the undemocratic tendencies in British life and institutions, the presence of open discussion, fair play, tolerance and earnest searching for sound peace formulas for the guidance of Europe after the war is over, constitute to date the most convincing proof of national sincerity.

★

If you are writing from England, you can't send out a fraction of the facts you want to, so stern and ludicrously painstaking is the censorship. If you come in from a neutral country then go back and record your observations, you must depend on memory, for your papers are taken from you at the point of exit, one man having lost in this way a copy of the official Blue Book on the origins of the war. But you can write as you see fit. This, therefore, is the uncensored, impartial viewpoint of two Americans just back in Belgium from a three-weeks' stay in England, who have known the country fairly well in years gone by, who are by no means uncritical of British ways in certain aspects, and who have had excellent opportunities for observation and inquiry.

Your trip of ninety minutes in the air is the epitome of wartime obscurantism. The windows of your plane are blacked out, and only the motion, so far as you can diagnose them, indicate where and how you are going. If you had claustrophobia, you'd scream. As it is, you suddenly remember that the day before, anti-aircraft guns in the region of London were let loose for the first time; that the day before that, a passenger craft like this one was fired on, near Holland, by a Nazi war plane off its course. You wonder casually whether you are a coward or a hero because if trouble is going to hit you, you'd rather be able to stare it in the eye as it strikes. You whimsically decide you are neither, and go off to sleep.

★

Your first British contact is with officialdom, and for officialdom anywhere you have scant use, privately spelling the last syllable with four letters and an uncomplimentary accent. But, instead of the discourtesies you have occasionally experienced with British officials on the Continent, you find a kindly efficiency that disarms you. And as you look keenly about, you note that this courtesy is not reserved for English-speaking Americans or journalists alone, but is equally given to more obvious foreigners, shabbier and more confused.

Take out that word "efficiency" and you have the keynote to wartime England's most astonishing characteristic.. tolerance and freedom. If you have the luck of the present writers you will find that the efficiency of certain bureaus is more than cancelled by the contradictions, blundering, and mishandling of others. You are to be told, for example, that your request for a seven-day extension of stay has been granted nine days after your request went in; although you are by now almost a wreck, you are still to find that your passports are at the Home Office merely waiting for a typed form, which you can obtain several hours later, only to have them arrive by post fifteen minutes after you have hung up the telephone, because actually they had been mailed long before. You are to be told by the airplane company that reservations cannot be confirmed until you can show your exit permit, and by the Passport Office that you cannot obtain an exit permit unless you can present definite reservations. But you are going to swallow all that, even if you do cast an anxious glance in the direction of Berchtesgaden, and give thanks so many times for so many kinds of freedom that these little troubles fade from memory.

★

You give thanks for the way refugees are handled. Out of the thousands who have appeared before the tribunals, fewer than half of one per cent have been interned. Talk to practically any refugee and his eyes begin to kindle as he pours out story after story about the kindness he has received. So decent are the authorities that jingo newspapers have started a crusade—out of thin air—to have the tribunals intern a much heavier percentage, apparently just because the present leniency seems wrong to them on the face of it.

One man lost a wallet containing his identity papers. Hoping it would turn up, and anxious to avoid reporting it to the police for fear he might get into trouble, he even failed to report a change of address a short time after. Several weeks later a policeman asked for him. He opened the door in a bad state of jitters. But the officer only said, in a cheerful tone, "You lost a wallet, didn't you, Sir? Well, we've got it. The only thing is, we don't want you to think it always takes us this long to return a lost article. The trouble was, y'know, you moved and didn't tell us." No reproaches, though this was technically a breach; these men understand the mind of the refugees. "Now", finished the Bobby, "would you be kind enough to come down to headquarters this afternoon or to-morrow, whenever convenient, and get your property?" The refugee, an intellectual who knew bitter months of imprisonment under fascism, roars with glee as he tells this story.

Others relate incidents which show how often, as soon as it is understood that one is a refugee Jew, extra efforts to help are immediately made, efforts which would not be undertaken if the one in need were 'not' a Jew. We ourselves have noted more than once the extraordinary kindliness and patient help accorded to the most unprepossessing visitors of all races and nationalities by the police of the Alien Registration Bureau at Bow Street. Said one of these officers, in commenting on the war: "It's what happens when the nations forget the ways of God." That comes with a sound of anything but cant, because these men are working by a

(Continued on page 9, col. 4)

OUR READERS' VIEWS

A Calumnious Lie

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—This Paragraph headed 'Waziristan Noses" appears in the first number of "Caravan".

"In Waziristan, where the time-honored punishment for a wife's infidelity is to cut off her nose, so many women lack noses that a wise tradesman in Bannu got the idea of importing artificial noses from an undertaking house in England and selling them to tribal warriors who had regretted a hasty imputation. He does a brisk business, but hopes wistfully that British nose-makers will get round of making brown ones soon, as a white nose on a brown face is not becoming—Gordon Sinclair in Khyber—"Caravan" This, I remember, was first published in the famous American Readers' Digest from which apparently the "Caravan" has lifted it in the identical form.

Gordon Sinclair, of course, gets the real credit for this abominable and calumnious lie but the Readers' Digest and the Bombay "Caravan" for being foolish enough to publish and recopy it deserve not a little censure. Knowing Waziristan and Bannu as I do over a long period in a medical capacity I feel that Gordon of the Sinclair variety has not only perverted the truth in the usual manner of the Western and American methods in running down the morals of this country but has shown a gross error of taste. The paragraph is a malicious lie, lacks the rudiments of facts and commonsense and even misses the touch of humour it evidently is intended for I think all those responsible for its publication should make a public withdrawal of the offensive para and for sake of decency offer an apology to our brave Frontier warriors.—Yours etc.

K.

Bombay, March 10

Congress And The Strike

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It is now five days since the General Strike began, and neither the Government nor the millowners seem to be very much anxious to end the impasse, the former because they are in no way affected materially, and the latter probably because they underestimate the strength of labour and hope that the workers cannot stand the strain for any length of time. We can understand the attitude of the Government and the Millowners but what one cannot swallow is the indifference displayed by the Congress, an organization pledged to alleviate the sufferings of the masses and the attainment of political freedom for India. When nearly a lakh and a half of breadless workers are ranged in a struggle with about sixty lords of Malabar Hill, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee is "not prepared to intervene", according to a Press Report, "unless both the parties express a desire for its mediation." The Congress from what it was a few years ago, an advocate of the toiling masses of India, and which came to be reckoned as a powerful political body of the land through the sacrifices made by the hungry peasants and the half-fed, half-clad multitudes of workers, now has apparently taken up the role of a mediaeval French emperor and is solemnly watching a fight between unequal forces as if nothing strange or serious is taking place anywhere. After all, they were holding the reins of administration only a few days ago! And are they not the people to take up those reins of office a few days hence when they come to terms with the British Government. How can they be expected to dabble in these petty local affairs!

An argument advanced in favour of this peculiar attitude of the Congress is that the textile industry is an important national industry and nothing should be done that will stand in its way and will make its progress difficult. I fail to understand the implications of this argument. On the one hand, you have staring at your face the half-fed masses forced to cut down their budget by about 20 per cent. and, on the other side, a "far-sighted economic policy" starving some millions into making India economically self-sufficient at a very distant future. It is not to perpetuate these 18th century economic theories that are wholly inapplicable to the present-day conditions of society that we have fought and going to fight in the future for the freedom of the country.

The workers to-day require not only the moral support or sympathy, but some concrete material help from society. If the Con-

(Continued on page 8, col. 5)

Frankly Speaking

Italy And Germany

Potentially, Italy occupies a vital position in the present balance of power in Europe. Were she to decide to participate in the War on one side or the other, her decision might well prove almost decisive. It is, therefore, natural that she should be wooed by the Nazis. But would Herr von Ribbentrop succeed in his mission? The fact that he is accompanied by legal and economic experts suggests that a treaty is in the offing. But a treaty between Italy and Germany—there is one in existence already—cannot have very much meaning unless it is re-inforced with the formation of a German-Russian-Italian bloc. Herr Hitler is naturally trying for it. But will Rome be satisfied with a Russo-German guarantee of Roumanian integrity? And what about the Pope?

An Important Visit

There is no doubt about Fascist inclinations as between Germany and the Allies, but Signor Mussolini, we believe, still prefers to remain firmly seated on the fence. The Rome official comment on Herr von Ribbentrop's visit is carefully worded. It neither admits nor denies the possibility of any concrete achievements. But at the same time an understanding has been arrived at between Britain and Italy on the subject of the 13 Italian steamers which had been detained by the former for carrying German coal to Italy. Their release is a distinct triumph of Italy over Britain. But the rest of the terms agreed to by Italy constitute a defeat for Germany. In any case von Ribbentrop's visit is certainly most important. For its failure or success may well exercise a considerable influence on the international situation.

Indian Governors

Referring to a non-Indian succeeding Lord Erskine as Governor of Madras, "Conscience", edited by Mr. G. S. Arundale, says: "What a stroke of genius the appointment of an Indian Governor would have been just now! We have a gooo. many very splendid and conservative Indian gentlemen who would have filled the place admirably." The country would certainly welcome Indian Governors and an Indian Governor-General and, indeed, the extension of the principle of Indianisation to every branch of the administration. But what is even more essential is that every servant of the Government must be responsible to the people he serves. Then only will he develop the right spirit of service.

Too Late

"How wonderful it would be," says "Conscience", "if Britain had imagination, vision and the power to do a spectacular thing just at the time the spectacular thing should be done. But all she does is to plod along in her own heavy-footed way. Eventually she gets there, but generally when there is only a minute to spare." The mere appointment of Indians as Governors will no longer be the "spectacular" thing our contemporary imagines. But we agree that Britain does not possess imagination. And Britain is more often too late in getting there than just in time. Even now she is very nearly too late. But lacking imagination, she does not see it. Cannot all those who see it warn her?

Plea For Co-ordination

In her convocation address to the Tata Graduate School of Social Work Mrs. Sarojini Naidu made an eloquent plea for well-planned and well-organised social service. She pointed out that at present social work was done by a multitude of groups, known by different designations. What was needed was a central focussing authority to co-ordinate the efforts, for work on group lines was bound the result in a waste. Such waste is perhaps nowhere more in evidence than in this very city where a number of institutions carry on in isolation the same or similar activities, which could have been far more effective if there were due co-ordination between them. We hope bodies like the Tata School and the Social Service League will be able to promote such co-ordination.

TÊTE-A-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT

Regarding Rome's uneasiness at the Russian designs in the Balkans, neutral observers think that Russia is prepared to guarantee Rumanian integrity following conclusion of the Russo-Rumanian Trade Pact and in order to settle any doubts in Rome, it is believed Germany would re-inforce this with German guarantee.

—Amsterdam Report.

* * * *

"They err grievously", declares Mahatma Gandhi, "who think that I can ever declare civil disobedience, having been driven thereto by the so-called leftists."

* * * *

It is rumoured that Subhas Babu—but why bother about rumours since the Desh Gaurab will authoritatively speak for himself very soon.

* * * *

Jinnah, The Democrat

In a public speech at Aligarh, the Qaid-e-Azam of the Muslim League "exhorted the Muslims to have one platform, one flag, one leader and one Swaraj"—Press report.

One Race, One Reich, One Fuhrer! Heil Hitler

* * * *

Professor Basil Mathews, who spoke in London a few days ago on American opinion regarding India, is not, we learn from an Anglo-Indian contemporary, an American but "accurately an Englishman who holds a visiting professorship in an American university.

Which, of course, explains Professor Mathews.

We withdraw our earlier comments on the Professor and apologise to Americans.

* * * *

Sir Mohd. Zafarullah Khan has been granted another term of five years in the Governor-General's Executive Council.

We have no objection. He would otherwise have been succeeded by —er—another Zafrullah.

By the way please don't commit a colleague's mistake of reading Zafar Ali for Zafrullah. It would be joke in bad taste.

* * * *

Bengal Assembly Grants Education Demand.

—Headline.

Let us hope it will succeed in learning something.

* * * *

"PARIS, March 9.

Mr. Sumner Welles in the afternoon saw M. Sikorski and the Foreign Minister, M. Zaleski, at the Polish Embassy."—Reuter.

A good thing he is not going to Berlin again.

* * * *

Herr Hitler is reported to be working for the formation of a German-Russian-Italian Bloc against the Allies.

Why not include Japan also, the third of the original Anti-Comintern partners?

* * * *

All sorts of speculations are rife everywhere as to the objectives and possibilities of Herr von Ribbentrop's visit to Signor Mussolini.

We and the Junior Colleague on the other hand are keenly interested in his meeting with the Pope.

* * * *

'Yes, it's great stuff, this tonic' said the salesman. 'It'll make you feel ten years younger, sir.'

'Ten years? Well, it's no good to me, then, I wouldn't mind feeling sixteen years younger, but ten years—no.'

'How's that?' asked the salesman.

'I've been married fifteen years —that's why.'

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Success never comes to a man who is afraid to face failure.

Don't expect to get rid of your troubles by advertising them.

A pleasant man to talk to may be a disagreeable man to listen to.

Riches have wings which flying machine inventors have been unable to duplicate.

A city man never sees the sights until his rural relatives come along and point them out.

That man has reached the limit of perfection who fully deserves the good opinion he has of himself.

Princes Still Harp On Treaty Rights

Welcome India Taking Her Place Among Dominions, But Declare Transference Of Authority Without Their Free Consent Will Not Be Accepted

NEW DELHI, March 10.

A conference of Rulers of Indian States and Ministers numbering about seventy to-day approved of two important resolutions for the session of the Chamber of Princes.

The first resolution relates to the political situation in India as it affects the States. The other conveys the determination of the Princes to help in the successful prosecution of war.—United Press.

RESOLUTIONS FOR PRINCES CHAMBER

The first day of the meeting of the Chamber of Princes beginning on Monday will be devoted mainly to the Viceroy's inaugural speech, the Chancellor's speech, resolutions welcoming new members of the Chamber and making reference to Princes who have died during the year, and discussion of the resolution pledging support in the war.

On Tuesday the resolution on the political situation and minor resolutions will be taken up, besides the announcement of the personnel of the New Standing Committee and the names of the new Chancellor and Pro-Chancellor.

THEIR DEMANDS

A general conference of Rulers and Ministers of States was held today under the chairmanship of His Highness the Chancellor. The Rulers and representatives of about seventy States were present. His Highness, the Chancellor, presented a review of the work and the financial statement for the last year. It was decided that at the meeting of the Chamber on Tuesday the following resolution may be moved by His Highness, the Chancellor, on the political situation in India so far as it affects the States:—

"The Chamber of Princes, while welcoming the attainment by India of its due place amongst the Dominions of the British Commonwealth under the British Crown, records its emphatic and firm view.

(A) That in any future constitution for India the essential guarantees and safeguads for the preservation of the sovereignty and autonomy of the States and for the protection of their rights arising from Treaties, Sanads, Engagements or otherwise should be effectively provided and that any unit should not be placed in a position to dominate the others or to interfere with the rights and safeguards guaranteed to them and that all parties must be ensured their due share and fair play.

(B) That in any negotiations for formulating a Constitution for India, whether independently of the Government of India Act, 1935, or by revision of that Act, the representatives of the States and of this Chamber should have a voice proportionate to their importance and historical position.

This Chamber further records its view that any constitutional scheme which may involve the transference of the relationship of the States with the Crown to any other authority without their free and voluntary agreement or which may permit of alterations affecting the rights and interests of the States without their consent cannot be acceptable to them.

SUPPORT TO WAR EFFORTS

The resolution on war will be moved by the Chancellor on the opening day of the meeting of the Chamber.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the chair proposed by His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner and seconded by His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala.

The Chancellor will be at home on March 13 at the Nizam's Palace to meet the Viceroy.—A. P.

Rumania's Huge Defence Budget

Tax On War Profits And Bachelors

BUCHAREST, March 9.

Finance Minister M. Constantinescu stated in the Chamber that the 1940-41 "National Defence" Budget—the biggest in the history of the country—would total 106 milliard lei including fourteen and quarter milliard for armed forces.

One milliard lei will be produced by new taxation including a tax on war profits, two per cent., sales tax, and a tax on bachelors.

M. Constantinescu declared that the Budget was double last year's and six times the budget for 1935/36.—Reuter.

Chamberlain To Make Statement On Nazi Coal Exports

LONDON, March 10.

It is expressed that the Prime Minister will make a statement in the House of Commons tomorrow regarding the agreement between Britain and Italy on the question of German coal.—Reuter.

SURPRISE FOR BENGAL PREMIER

CALCUTTA, March 10.

Maintaining that the "Communal Unity Conference" would serve no purpose unless it discussed the communal award in order to modify it, three of the Hindu representatives invited to the Conference, namely, Sir Manmatha Nath Mukherjee, President of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha, Mr. Hemendra Prasad Ghosh, editor of the "Basumati," and Mr. N. K. Basu have dissociated themselves from the Conference.

They have issued separate statements on the subjects expressing their individual views. They hold that further discussion is futile because they have been given to understand that Muslim members of the Conference are not at liberty "even to consider the question" of any modification of the Award.—A. P.

ALLAHBUX FOR RAMGARH

Says, He will Accept Congress Decisions Or Resign

KARACHI, March 9.

Khan Bahadur Allahbux, Premier, was closeted this evening with the members of the Congress Party in the Sind Legislative Assembly for two hours when the question of Congress giving moral support to the Allahbux Government was discussed. The talks were inconclusive and will be resumed to-morrow noon.

The 'United Press' learns that Premier Allahbux was offered the draft of their demands by the Congress Party for his consideration. The Premier is understood to have said that he would implement immediately such demands as were possible while contentious issues might be settled at Ramgarh. He would himself accompany the Congress members to Ramgarh. He would accept whatever decisions emerged after consultation with the Congress High Command leaders or resign in the case of disagreement.

The 'United Press' further learns that the proposal, that the Budget Session be adjourned on March 12 till after the Ramgarh session without passing the whole Budget and maintain the 'status quo', was discussed. The Premier assured the Congress members that he would discuss this proposal with other colleagues and give his reply to-morrow noon.—United Press.

DRIVE AGAINST STUDENTS

"Independence Day" Echo In Bihar

(From Our Correspondent)

PATNA, March 9.

Repression against students for participation in "Independence Day" celebrations continues.

It is reported, ten members of Student Federation at Monghyr have been ordered to appear before the Sub-Divisional Officer for the alleged offence of joining Independence Day celebration.

Students at Monghyr are already on strike for the last so many days. They have vacated hostels.

Even students of Patna Science College, it is further reported have been threatened with expulsion if they do not pay fines for "crimes" of demanding Nation's liberation from Imperialist bondage.

BOMB EXPLODES IN NAZI COMMERCE CHAMBER

MONTEVIDEO, March 10.

A bomb exploded in the German Chamber of Commerce during a private showing of a banned film.

Windows were shattered and panic was caused among the spectators but none was injured.—Reuter

LONDONDERRY OPERA HOUSE GUTTED

LONDON, March 10.

In Londonderry, an Opera House, which is now a Cinema, was badly damaged by the greatest fire for 30 years.

Recently, cinemas in Londonderry had been warned by the I. R. A. not to show British newsreels but the Opera House had continued to show them under police protection.—Reuter.

NO FURTHER ITALIAN COAL

British Govt. Decides To Release Cargo Ships From Ports

LONDON, March 9.

It is officially announced that Count Ciano received Sir Percy Loraine who informed him that the British Government have decided to release the 13 ships detained recently together with their cargoes of coal. Italian ships which have not already started on their return journey with cargoes of coal will leave the ports in which they are at present in ballast and no further Italian cargo steamers will be sent subsequently to those ports to load coal.—Reuter.

ON WESTERN FRONT

French Take Nazi Prisoners

PARIS:—In a recrudescence of activity on the Western Front in the past 24 hours French and German Patrols clashed several times in a sector west of the Vosges resulting in small pitched fights in which generally the French gained the upper hand and took some prisoners.

FUTILE NAZI RAIDS

Activity has also been marked in the basin of the river Nied, where a German raid against a French outpost failed. A second German raid on another French outpost in the Vosges was repulsed without difficulty.

With better weather conditions both sides were active in the air.

Australian Chief Of General Staff

MELBOURNE, March 10.

Lt.-Gen. Sir Cyril Bingham White has been called from retirement and appointed Chief of the Australian General Staff, which post he held in 1920 to 1923.—Reuter.

IN FOOTSTEPS OF ROBERT BRUCE

SYLHET, March 9.

Maulvi Asgar Ali, who is 90 years old, is one of the 60 candidates appearing for the Muktearship examination this year.

This is the Maulvi's 15th attempt and, it is understood, has taken a solemn oath to view with Robert Bruce in perseverance.—A. P.

Worker Succumbs To Stabbing Injuries

Jagpat Shreeram, the worker, who was stabbed at Kurla on Saturday evening, died on Sunday.

SIR SIKANDAR'S VISIT TO FRONTIER

PESHAWAR, March 10.

Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan's visit to the Frontier Province is viewed with interest in political circles here. Sir Sikandar had individual interviews with the members of the Assembly, Muslim League Party and other non-Congress Parties as well.—United Press.

GIVE UP INFERIORITY COMPLEX

Jinnah's Advice To Muslims

ALIGARH, March 8.

"We want independence but we do not want the rule of the British Government nor Congress raj as experienced by us during the last two years," declared Mr. Jinnah, addressing a big public meeting held at Aligarh on the Jama Masjid Road.

On his arrival Mr. Jinnah was given a hearty ovation by the local Muslim League and the Mussalmans assembled there.

Mr. Jinnah thanked the Mussalmans for their welcome and said that they should compare the strength of the Muslim League with what it was three years ago. If the Federal scheme of the Government of India Act had been in force, the Mussalmans would have been crippled for the next half a century. Due t otheir strength, the British Government had to concede that in any future constitution the whole constitutional problem of the Mussalmans would be re-examined

"BEWARE OF THAT FRAUD"

Continuing, Mr. Jinnah said that they were passing through a serious crisis and they should understand for what they were fighting and what their objectives were. They must understand clearly that the British Government would never leave India willingly and it was next to impossible to hand over the reigns of such a vast Empire either to the Congress or the Muslim League. Mahatma Gandhi also understood it well. It was deceiving the people to say that he wanted complete independence Congress rule meant Hindu raj, and the Congress was afraid lest the Muslims should be hard upon the Hindus after the British had left India. In the attainment of complete independence, the Congress had also invited the Muslims to join hands, and it was possible that the united efforts of both might result in getting the British Government to yield, but in that case Lord Linlithgow would call Mahatma Gandhi only who would soon forget complete independence and so they should be beware of that fraud.

The present game of Congress leaders, Mr. Jinnah continued, was to create difficulties in the way of England in order to exact some more power for themselves as they had been intoxicated with the power recently exercised by them. The Congress was pleading for a constituent assembly, which could only come into existence with the approval of the British Government which was not a fool to court its own death by granting such a demand to Indians.

Proceeding, Mr. Jinnah said that Mahatma Gandhi was still hankering after a compromise. It was not he but Lord Zetland who had closed the door, for it was his present game to establish a majority rule with the help of the British Government in order to trample down the Mussalmans. There was an attempt to mislead the Muslims not to assert themselves for their rights without attaining independence. If the British Government and Hindus joined hands, it would create some difficulties in their way, but they should know that they would not be effaced. It was, therefore, necessary that Muslims should frustrate such attempts.

Hindus, no doubt, were in a majority, while the Muslims formed a minority, but they should give up their inferiority complex. They were only a handful when they came to India about 800 years ago and established their Raj. The British people in India were only two lakhs, while the whole British population was less than four crores and the number of Mussalmans in India was nine crores. They should not think themselves to be weak in any way and so lag behind. So long as Muslim blood ran in their veins, they should not be afraid of anybody and should stand on their own legs.

In the end Mr. Jinnah exhorted the Mussalmans to have one platform, one flag, one leader and one Swaraj. They should be ready for any sacrifice so that they might not be subdued either by England or by Hindus. Earlier, Nawabzada Liaquat, Ali Khan, general secretary of the All-India Muslim League, addressed the audience and refuted some of the charges against the Muslim League, its policy and its work.—"Pioneer."

COME TO TERMS WITH MUSLIM LEAGUE

Madras Leaguer's Advice To Congress

RAJAGIRI (Tanjore), Mar. 10.

"If there is any political sagacity or realism left in the Congress, it will recognise the Muslim League as the sole representative body of Indian Muslims and come to a settlement with it," declared Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan, Leader of the Muslim League Party in the Madras Assembly, presiding over the Muslim League Conference to-day at Rajagiri.

He added that if the Congress which sought to destroy British imperialism, instead of going to the Viceroy for a settlement, had only come to an understanding with the Muslim League, the present political stalemate in the country would have disappeared and the two organisations would have worked together for the independence of India.

In conclusion, Mr. Khan said "This is the most opportune and psychological time to bring about a settlement of the Hindu-Muslim problem. Let not Congressmen think that Muslims are less anxious for the freedom of the country. They are prepared for every kind of sacrifice even now to achieve freedom. But their recent experience has shown that the majority community when in power is transferred from the British to Indians, would not share it with others but monopolise it to itself. It is the Congress that stands in the way of the country's freedom.—A. P.

Jinnah On Congress-League Settlement

BAREILLY, March 9.

That a settlement between the Congress and the Muslim League could only be reached on the basis of equality was reiterated by Mr. M. A. Jinnah addressing a huge gathering at the Rohilkhund Muslim League Conference last night.

Referring to the Congress, he said that it possessed, like the elephant, two sets of teeth—one for show and the other for eating.

Concluding, he said, that Britain wanted to rule India and Hindus wanted to rule over India. "We would not allow either of them to rule over us combined or separately. What we want is the rule of both Hindus and Muslims combined."—A. P.

TRICOLOUR & MADRAS CITY FATHERS

MADRAS, March 9.

A complaint against the flying of the Congress Flag on Ripon Buildings has been made to the authorities by Mr. C. Basudev, Deputy Leader of the United Municipal Party in the Madras City Council.

He has drawn Government's attention to the ruling by the Mayor sometime ago when he sought to raise the question in the City Council that it did not relate to a matter primarily concerning the Corporation. Mr. Basudev requests Government to direct the commissioner to remove the flag.—A. P. Special.

BAJAJ ON JAIPUR SITUATION

NEW DELHI, March 9.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj arrived here this morning from Jaipur and left in the evening for Wardha from where he proceeds to Ramgarh to attend the Congress Session.

In the course of a press interview regarding the situation in Jaipur Seth Bajaj said that he had long and cordial discussions with the Prime Minister, Raja Gyan Nath. He hoped to return to Jaipur after the Congress Session and resume discussions.—A. P.

BRITAIN MUST TAKE COURAGE AND ACT

"C. R." Says Independent India Won't Be Hostile To United Kingdom

MADRAS, March 10

By doing justice by India and conceding her independence, Britain would be acquiring a mighty and invincible moral weapon, which would assure their success in the present war, said Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, ex-Premier of Madras, in addressing in Tamil a largely attended public meeting this evening at the Congress House.

BRITAIN MUST TAKE COURAGE

He regretted that the chances of a satisfactory settlement of the constitutional question, which seemed rosy at first, had now receded far into the background. British statesmen today he said know full well the awakening of a national spirit and consciousness in India and their thirst for freedom. Britain had good intentions towards India and desired her willing co-operation. But she had not developed sufficient courage to put her good intentions into action and make the great sacrifice. Britain seemed to think that an Independent India could not be relied upon to be a friend. These fears, Mr. Rajagopalachariar affirmed, were groundless and ought not deter her from doing justice by India. There need not be the least fear that once India attained independence, she would turn hostile towards Britain.

FIRST THINGS FIRST

Referring to the question of minorities and several other obstacles in the way of India's independence, Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar said these difficulties would automatically disappear the moment Britain made up her mind.

Mr. Rajagopalachariar said that as things stood at present two things were certain. Firstly the prospects of a settlement were distant and secondly no fight would be launched until the country was quite prepared for it.

ONLY REMEDY

Referring to the communal feeling, Mr. Rajagopalachariar traced the increasing tension to the introduction of separate electorate and hoped thinking Muslims would prefer Joint Electorates, which alone would save India from her present malady.

The speaker incidentally referred to Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan's warning against segregation and said that Communal Electorates were as much a segregation as a division of territory.—A. P.

SIX KILLED IN COMMUNAL CLASH AT BANSBARIA

CALCUTTA, March 10.

Three Hindus and three Muslims were killed in a communal clash at Bansbaria in the District of Hooghly last evening.

About a dozen others were injured and the condition of some of them is reported to be serious.

From the details that are available, it appears that a large number of Hindu coolies were observing a religious function when certain local Muslims led a cow to a place in the vicinity of which a puja was being performed. Over this there was an altercation between the communities, resulting ultimately in attacks upon one another with lathis and knives.

A force of armed police was sent to Bansbaria from the district headquarters to reinforce the unarmed police stationed on the spot and on its arrival the rioters dispersed.

The situation, it is reported, has since been controlled.

MILITARY ARRIVE

A platoon of Eastern Frontier Rifles has arrived at Bansbaria and is patrolling the area, where the disturbance occurred and other areas to which the excitement might spread.

Pickets have also been posted in the neighbourhood.

The situation is stated to be now quiet and it is not considered likely that there will be a recrudescence.

Thirty people were arrested today for disobeying the order promulgated last night under Section 144 Cr. P.C. prohibiting the assembling of more than four persons. Security proceedings have also been drawn up against several other persons under Section 107 Cr. P. C.—A. P.

"STOP CALLING ME FRONTIER GANDHI"

PESHAWAR, (By Mail).

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan does not like the appellation "Frontier Gandhi", he told the Associated Press on the day of his departure for Ramgarh.

The country did not stand in need of many Gandhis, when Mahatma Gandhi was there, he added, quoting Mahatma Gandhi's words he said: "If there were many Gandhis, they would quarrel among themselves."

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan hoped that people would cease to call him a Gandhi.—A. P.

U. P. M.L.A.'s ARRESTED

Picketing At Saharanpur Cigarette Factory

DEHRA DUN, March 9.

Mr. Ajit Parsad Jain, Ex-Parliamentary Secretary, U. P. Government, Thakur Phoolsingh, M. L. A. and Mr. A. N. Mukerji, General Secretary, Cigarette Workers' Union, Saharanpur, have been arrested to-day while picketing the gates of a cigarette factory according to a message received here.

It will be recalled that 1,300 employees of the cigarette factory went on strike on the refusal of the management to accede to their demands of "dear food allowance" and other facilities. It is the 25th day of the strike which is still continuing.

About sixty workers were brought from Delhi but could not get in as employees were picketing the gates. Later they were asked to board in three lorries but when the lorries approached the gates Mr. A. P. Jain, Mr. Phoolsingh and Mr. A. N. Mukerji lay down in front of them. The District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police, who were on the scene warned them against consequences. The pickets, however, did not give way. New labourers then got down from the lorries and expressed their unwillingness to go to work under such circumstances. Thereupon, the three leaders were arrested. Picketing continues.—A. P.

Major-General Tabuteau Dead

NEW DELHI, March. 10

The death occurred, this afternoon, after a short illness of Major-General G. G. Tabuteau, Director of Medical Services in India.

During the Great War he served throughout in France as a surgical specialist. He was mentioned three times in dispatches and was awarded the D.S.O., before coming out to India. He was honorary surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy in 1931. He became Major General in April 1937.—A. P.

RESTORE PEACE IN FRONTIER

Bannu Sewa Samiti's Appeal To Govt. And Congress

The following appeal has been issued by the Sewa Samiti, Bannu for the relief of tribal raid victims:

The heart-rending, tragic and extremely shocking incidents of arson, loot, raid and kidnappings of men, women, innocent children and young girls which are taking place for the last few years in this part of the country by the cruel raiders from across the tribal territory would move even the stone hearted people. In the Bannu District where previously the cruel dacoits had not only kidnapped women and young girls from Umar Tatar Khel, Baram Khel, Ghazi Khel and Mandev but had put them to untold tortures of branding their foreheads and bodies with red hot iron bars during the days of their captivity with them.

It is a pity that such shocking and cruel incidents are taking place in one of the Provinces of India and the remaining part of India is silent as if nothing is happening here at all. Therefore we, on behalf of the Sewa Samiti, Bannu, consider it our moral and religious duty to appeal to all the Newspapers in India, the Indian National Congress, the Hindu Maha Sabha, the Arya Prithi Nadhi Sabha, the Sanatan Dharm Priti Nadhi Sabha, Shiromani Gurduwara Parbhandhak Committee the Ahrar party, the Jamiat-Ulma Hind, Muslim League, the Central and Provincial Assemblies and the Council of State in the name of their religions and humanity to publicaly condemn those horrible incidents unequivocally and in strong terms and request the Government to put stop to them, restore peace and tranquillity in the country, and safeguard the life and property of the residents of this Province.

We shall further beseech them all to bring about pressure upon the Government to appoint an Independent Non-Official Inquiry Committee to investigate the cause of these raids, kidnappings and other sad happenings.

Police Party Disperse Hostile Tribesmen

PESHAWAR, March 8.

An infuriated party of hostile tribesmen engaged the police for one hour at noon to-day, near Changez between miles 62 and 63 on the Kohat-Bannu road.

The police did admirable work and succeeded in dispersing the hostiles.

The fact that the tribesmen left behind one bloodstained country-made rifle bears testimony to the enemy's perturbation.—A. P.

Shia Conference At Lucknow

LUCKNOW, March 10.

With a view to "securing for the Shia community their due share in the Indian body politic" an all parties Shia conference has been convened at Lucknow on April 14 and 15.—A. P.

DEVKARAN NANJEE BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Announcement

A Branch of the Bank will be opened at Kalbadevi, opposite the Cotton Exchange (near the Junction of Kalbadevi Road and Marwadi Bazar), TO-DAY Monday, the 11th March, 1940.

Wm. D. TENBROECK,
General Manager.

Colossal Benefits Of Congress Regime

Revelations In Report Of A. I. C. C Secretary

Past Year's Review Of Indian Politics

WAR CRISIS, QUITTING OF OFFICES AND INDIA'S DEMAND: WHY JINNAH-NEHRU TALKS WERE DROPPED: BOSE IMBROGLIO AND "REFORM OF CONGRESS"

ALLAHABAD, March 10.

"The distressing circumstances" under which the Tripuri Session of the Congress met with Mahatma Gandhi fasting in Rajkot and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the President-elect, on a sick bed—the stalemate in the Congress after the Tripuri Session, which began with the election of Mr. Bose as the President and resulted in his resignation afterwards—the disciplinary action by the Working Committee against Mr. Bose, the war crisis, the Muslim League celebration of the "Deliverance Day" which finally broke up, the Jinnah-Nehru talks, the Bengal Dispute, which resulted in the suspension of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, the resignation of the Congress Ministries in eight provinces, the beneficient legislative and executive measures undertaken by the Congress Ministries while in office—these are the main topics dealt with by Mr. J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress in his annual report which runs into nearly a hundred pages.



MR. J. B. KRIPALANI, GEN. SECRETARY OF A.I.C.C.

Problems Of Indians Overseas

It also deals with "reforms in the Congress machinery", "Indians in Ceylon and South Africa", "political prisoners" and "The National Planning Committee".

Bose Imbroglio

Even after the Tripuri session was over, says the report, the trouble which began with the election of Mr. Subhas Bose as President continued. It centred round the resolution moved by Pt. Pant at Tripuri, the operative clause of which related to the formation of the Working Committee in accordance with Mahatma Gandhi's wishes.

Various interpretations were given to this resolution by Mr. Bose and Mahatma Gandhi, the former taking it to be unconstitutional and a vote of "no confidence" in him. Mr. Bose, continues the report, proposed a composit Working Committee to which he would nominate seven members and the General Secretary and would allow Sardar Patel to nominate the remaining seven members. Mahatma Gandhi on the other hand suggested a homogeneous cabinet of the President's own choice to enable him to go forward with his programme if it received the approval of the A. I. C. C.

Mahatma Gandhi declined to suggest the names to the Working Committee in terms of Pt. Pant's resolution, holding that it would be an imposition on the President. Mr. Bose felt that the only course open to him was to resign and he tendered his resignation at the A.I.C.C. meeting at Calcutta which elected Dr. Rajendra Prasad as the President in his place.

War Crisis

In a full chapter devoted to the "war crisis" the report brings the history of the political developments in India upto the meeting of the Working Committee at Allahabad in November which the report says kept "the door open" for negotiations with Government declared again that the recognition of India's independence and of the right of her people to frame their constitution through a Constituent Assembly, which would guarantee the rights of the accepted minorities to their satisfaction was essential, and lastly laid down a constructive programme of spinning and Charkha for the Congressmen and the promotion of communal harmony by personal acts of service and uplift of Harijan.

Resignation Of Ministries

The report refers to the resignation of the Congress Ministries and the declaration of the Viceroy following thereupon to expand his Executive Council so as to include some popular leaders in it on condition that the Congress would come to an agreement with Mr. Jinnah not only about these changes in the Central Executive but also about the Government's in the Provinces.

The Congress President, says the report, declared that the communal question had been unnecessarily dragged in this connection and it did not in any respect come in the way of a declaration of Indian freedom in the terms of the Congress demand.

Benefits Of Congress Regime

The report gives in a tabulated form under various Congress Provinces the cash value of the benefit per annum according to the Provinces under various heads like Revenue Remission, Prohibition, Debt Redemption, Flood Relief Operation, Education etc. during the Congress regime as a result of their beneficent legislative and executive measures. The measures says the report were for the general mass of the people and not for any particular community in the United Provinces. The total value of the cash benefit per annum is shown as 32 crores of rupees, the chief item of relief being revenue remission of landlords and tenants.

In Bombay alone, according to the report, the public, especially the poor, gained about seven crores annually from only three items, namely Prohibition, Labour and Land Legislation.

THE TOTAL CASH VALUE OF THE BENEFIT IN BOMBAY IS SHOWN AS RUPEES SIX AND HALF CRORES. IN ADDITION TO THIS THE PEASANTS GAINED ABOUT FORTY CRORES OWING TO THE ESTIMATED GAIN OF FIFTY CRORES TO AGRICULTURAL DEBTORS.

Similarly the figures are given for Assam, Orissa and Bihar also.

The report continues that these are not exhaustive and that the activities of the Congress Governments in the fields of literacy village uplift and social amelioration have been as fruitful.

"Deliverance Day" Aftermath

The celebration of the "Deliverance Day' by the Muslim League under orders of its President, Mr. Jinnah, despite Mahatma Gandhi's earnest appeal to him to call it off and despite Dr. Rajendra Prasad's offer to submit the alleged charges, if specified, to an independent tribunal for enquiry, says the report, came as a climax to the deadlock in the solution of the communal problem and finally broke off the Jinnah-Nehru talks for unity.

New League Phenomenon

The singing of "Vande Matram", the flying of the National Flag, popularisation of Hindusthani and such like activities were nothing new. But the Muslim League agitation against them was a phenomenon.

The report continues that when some vague charges were made against Congress Governments in the Pirpur Report, the Congress Governments gave detailed replies to them, proving their baselessness. The Muslim League reported its charges against Provincial Congress Governments of domination of the Hindus over the Muslim minorities, but when Congress President suggested that the Chief Justice of the Federal Court might be requested to go into the matter, Mr. Jinnah replied that he had placed the whole case before the Viceroy.

Deep Distrust Of Jinnah

It was with this background, says the report, with the "Deliverance Day" in which the Muslims were asked to cite their alleged grievances before God, as if they were proved facts, that the Jinnah-Nehru talks had to be dropped because the distrust of Mr. Jinnah was so deep as to make all unity talks useless".

In Indian States

The report gives a detailed summary of the growth of political consciousness in Indian States in general resulting in movements in various States for Civil Liberties and self-Government.

The report says: "The enthusiasm in some States could be always confined to non-violent means and in a few places when some leaders were new to the technique of Satyagraha and the people were not trained to the sacrifices necessary for a prolonged struggle, Mahatma Gandhi sensed danger that if the tempo of the movement in the States was not regulated there would be reaction and demoralisation. He therefore advised suspension of Civil Disobedience in several States and asked the people to concentrate on the constructive programme to prepare themselves better for a future fight.

The report gives in details the course of events in particular in Travancore, Mysore, Jaipur, Hyderabad, Orissa and Limbdi.—A. P.

Mahatma's Bust In Poona Museum

POONA, March 9.

A bust of Mahatma Gandhi made by a sculptor from Aundh has been placed in the Reay Museum, situated in the heart of the City, and is drawing crowds for the last few days.—A. P. Special.

BHULABHAI SAYS

Britain Must Shed Imperialism

Patna Draft Resolution Is Not Inconsistent With Congress Cabinet's Declaration

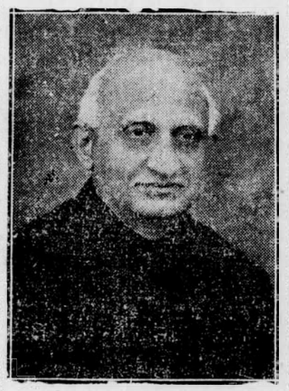
NEW DELHI, March 10.

THE EXACT IMPLICATIONS OF THE PATNA RESOLUTION WERE ELUCIDATED BY MR. BHULABHAI DESAI, MEMBER OF THE WORKING COMMITTEE AND LEADER OF THE CONGRESS PARTY IN THE ASSEMBLY, IN COURSE OF A TALK TO PRESS REPRESENTATIVES HERE.

Nothing Inconsistent In It

"The draft resolution", he said, "apart from its reference to sanctions re-states the demands made in the Working Committee's declaration of September, and to the extent to which its language appears different, it is only by reason of the intervening events and discussions.

"The Congress regards the demand for a declaration of War Aims as inseparable from the demand for the Constituent Assembly. The two may be discussed separately but cannot be dealt with independently.



MR. BHULABHAI J. DESAI

WHAT INDIA WANTS.

"The main reason is that a mere declaration, with the right to implement it reserved to Britain, means no more than recreating the situation of the last war. On the other hand, what is now demanded is that whatever the substance of the declaration, involving the freedom of India, India should now be provided with the means of herself implementing the terms of that declaration.

"The machinery suggested is one that, apart from the descriptive term, has been a method employed in respect of other parts of the British Commonwealth. The Congress desires that not only should the people of India be told that at the end of the war they would have the substance of independence but that they should be able to give it to themselves by means of a machinery to be now agreed upon. It is for this reason that the demand for a Constituent Assembly is inseparable from the demand for a declaration. It is not a formal demand; it is of the essence of the matter, for, so long as the position maintained by Lord Zetland remains—that it is Britain's responsibility to frame a constitution for India—it must involve Britain's right to do what and as much as she thinks proper, at what she considers the appropriate time.

People's Demand

"What we desire is that within the limit of the declaration, the Indian people as a whole, through their representatives, should be enabled to frame a constitution, to be ratified if necessary by Parliament. It is not a claim made on behalf of the Congress; it is a demand made by the Congress for the people of the country.

It does not exclude any sections of the Indian people, and when it is conceded, the Indian people through representatives of all sections of them would resolve how India is to order her future.

Imperialism Must Go

"The idea of creating any exclusive nationalism is supposed to be contained in the resolution. It is an erroneous idea.

Whether India should be free to chose British alliance after the declaration of independence or whether she should be free to go out of it is not necessary a matter of substance, for, once her independent status is recognised, the basic imperialist idea of her being a part of an Empire, in which there is a different status for different constituent parts of it, disappears, and, further, the Empire condition and the Empire spirit, to which objection has been taken, and the sense of superiority equally disappear.

"A bare declaration is not enough so long as power is retained by Britain to give effect to it or not or give effect to it, in a form consistent with her own interests or what she considers is her responsibility to the people of India. The promise and the means of implementation of it by the people of the country should go together.

No C. D. Unless Goaded

"As regards the reference to sanctions, it should not be treated as a threat or coercion. It is natural corollary to any struggle towards an end, if that end cannot be reached by the method of understanding. The Working Committee have made it clear that unless goaded to it, they have no desire to remark on Civil Disobedience merely for the purpose of creating trouble or difficulty for Britain, for if India is driven to the path of Civil Resistance it means trouble for both India and Britain. Sanctions are referred to because, at the moment, it appears that though a declaration might be conceded, the right of the Indian people to translate it into effect cannot be and is not conceded".

Congress And The Strike

(Continued from page 6)

gress could well afford to send men and money to China or Spain or Turkey for helping the suffering humanity in those countries, is it too much to hope that they will find their way to do something helpful to their own hungry brethren who are now in a miserable plight, fighting with a very powerful opponent with very little resources and with justice on their side?—Yours, etc.

C. R. NAIR.

Sita Parvati Nivas,
Bombay 19.

MUTT AND JEFF—It's a Swell Idea Never to Talk t o Strangers — By BUD FISHER





The BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD
ESTD 1871
EVERY POLICYHOLDER A SHAREHOLDER

CHIEF AGENTS:—

MOHAN SONS & CO., 22, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
D. G. GADEKAR & CO., AKOLA.
S. ANAND & CO., 165, Sultan Bazar, HYDERABAD (Dn.)
M. C. SHAH & CO., 54, Richey Road, AHMEDABAD.
A. J. FERNANDES & Co., Kamptee Road, NAGPUR.

B6



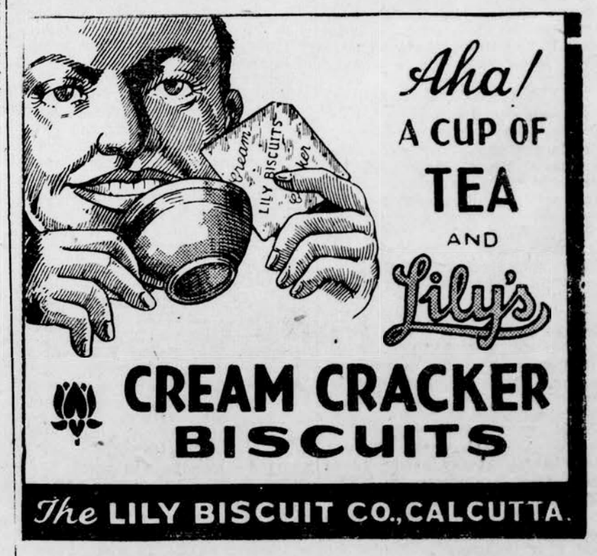
ON IMPORTANT OCCASIONS

If you are entertaining, or generally having a lot of thirsty guests in your house, your recipe for hospitality should be—Vimto Cordial. Offer it to them and they will know that you want to please them. For there is no 'soft' drink that will compare with Vimto Cordial for sheer deliciousness and 'fruity' flavour.

ALSO TRY OUR FAMOUS GOLDEN 'VIM' CRUSHES AND SUNRIPE FRUIT SQUASHES AND NICHOL'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL.

VIMTO CORDIAL

Sole Distributors:—
Messrs. WHITE & CO.,
86, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay.



RED CROSS TENNIS

BEKKEVOLD BEATS MITIC

Bobb Fails Before Puncec: Tew And Mytton Not Good Enough

Though the attendance at the Cricket Club of India was quite good on Sunday, it could have been better. However, those who stayed away lost an afternoon of splendid tennis. This was unanimous opinion at the close of the second series of exhibition games held in aid of the Bombay Presidency Red Cross Fund. Puncec and Mitic, the Yugoslavian tennis celebrities, along and Bobb, Bekkevold, Tew and Mytton, the local stars, participated.

The meeting of Puncec and Bobb, the Western India Single's champion, evoked interest. But Puncec swept everything before him.

The broad-shouldered and imperturbable Foreigner provided a treat in this match and his great form brooked no challenge. Bobb's response was moderate.

The match was played from the back of the court and Puncec's plan of campaign was interesting. At times it appeared he was toying with his opponent. It was apparent early that Puncec intended to beat his opponent by sheer pace. He broke off at full speed driving relentlessly with power and poise, and what was all important, with perfect length. In the first set, Bobb took the third and fourth games to make it two all. Some hoped for a struggle. This was not to be—Puncec took the next four in a row.

Puncec in the next set granted Bobb a look in after he had forged ahead to 5—0. This appeared a courtesy gesture to hold off the pang of a love set.

Bekkevold delighted Bombay when he outwitted Mitic, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4. There was no fluke about this, the Dane was a worthy victor. This match, where Yugoslavia met Denmark, was the tit-bit of the afternoon. Though Mitic gave an excellent account of himself, Bekkevold was one better. Through his forte, his back-hand, he scored several outright winners. But Bekkevold lived up to his reputation as a fighter. On Sunday, many felt he put up his best show. He executed his strokes with remarkable fluency and directed them accurately, the ball often clipping the side lines.

In the first set Bekkevold and Mitic were together at one all, two all and three all. Bekkevold took the fourth, a service game, though not before the pair in opposition had touched deuce point five times. The next game fell to Bekkevold as did the next to make it 6—3 in favour of the Dane.

Mitic went to two love in the next set, but Bekkevold took the next three to make the position 2—3, and the way Bekkevold was playing, folk gave the match to the Dane. Mitic, however, staged a rally, and playing a great game, where his back-hand work earned applause, he ran out 6—3.

Winning their service games in turn in the final set, the scoring travelled to 4—3 in favour of Bekkevold. He then broke past his opponent, who had been at game point no less than five times, and put himself in an advantageous position, 5—3. Mitic tried to save the receding game and to some extent succeeded, making Bekkevold yield his next service game. The Dane had his revenge immediately after and took the tenth game of the set, to win the match and gain a victory over Mitic.

Bombay's best doubles pair, Tew any Mytton were unable to hold Puncec and Mytton, who won in straight sets. The local players were not disgraced and in the second set actually led by four game to love, when the foreigners made it 4—3. Again some splendid playing by Mytton made it 5—3, but he with Tew could not drive home the advantage and lost 6—2, 7—5.

Results

PUNCEC beat BOBB, 6—2, 6—1.
BEKKEVOLD beat MITIC, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4.
PUNCEC and MITIC beat TEW and MYTTON, 6—2, 7—5.

Calcutta Marine Club To Be Opened To Indians

CALCUTTA, March 9.

Claimed to be one of the finest seamen's welfare institutions in the world, the Marine Club of Calcutta is being extended to provide further accommodation.

The club, at present, caters only for European officers and exseamen, but it is expected that plans will shortly be prepared for a similar institution on a considerably larger scale, for Indian seamen. This latter project is, it is understood, now being considered by the Governments of India and Bengal and the Calcutta Port Commissioner.—A. P.

BEST OPPORTUNITY

WANTED capable **Organisers** for every district of Bombay Presidency on Salary and T. A. or on commission basis with better future prospects and security of service. Previous experience in the line preferable. People well connected and able to guarantee business in the first year need apply or see:

B. S. PANDIT,
Branch Manager,

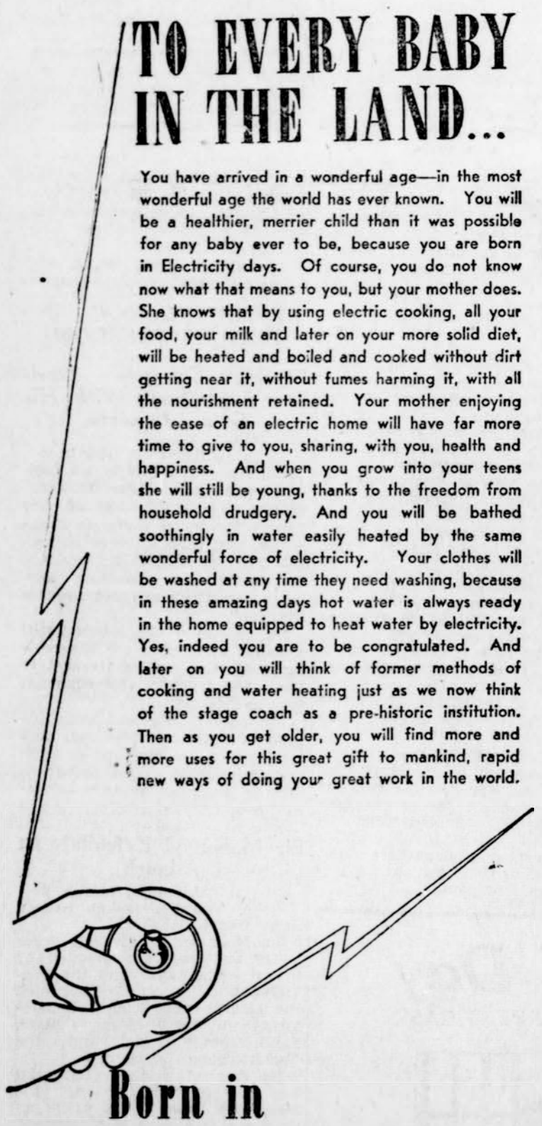
The LAKSHMI INSURANCE Co., Ltd.,
LAKSHMI BUILDING
Pherozeshah Mehta Road, P. B. 814, Bombay.

Telephone 21109 Telegrams; "Lakinsure"



TO EVERY BABY IN THE LAND...

You have arrived in a wonderful age—in the most wonderful age the world has ever known. You will be a healthier, merrier child than it was possible for any baby ever to be, because you are born in Electricity days. Of course, you do not know now what that means to you, but your mother does. She knows that by using electric cooking, all your food, your milk and later on your more solid diet, will be heated and boiled and cooked without dirt getting near it, without fumes harming it, with all the nourishment retained. Your mother enjoying the ease of an electric home will have far more time to give to you, sharing, with you, health and happiness. And when you grow into your teens she will still be young, thanks to the freedom from household drudgery. And you will be bathed soothingly in water easily heated by the same wonderful force of electricity. Your clothes will be washed at any time they need washing, because in these amazing days hot water is always ready in the home equipped to heat water by electricity. Yes, indeed you are to be congratulated. And later on you will think of former methods of cooking and water heating just as we now think of the stage coach as a pre-historic institution. Then as you get older, you will find more and more uses for this great gift to mankind, rapid new ways of doing your great work in the world.



Born in
ELECTRICITY DAYS
— congratulations

Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co., Ltd.
Electric House, - - - - - Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel: 26024 (7 lines)

BEK.1

AGA KHAN HOCKEY

SUNDAY'S GAMES PROVE POOR

St. Mary's Old Boys And 14th Heavy Battery Trounced

Ammunition Factory, Kirkee 4: St. Mary's Old Boys 1
Deccan Sports Club 4: 14th Heavy Battery, R.A. C

Two further matches in the preliminary round of the Aga Khan hockey tournament were decided on Sunday.

ONE SIDED GAME

In the early contest the Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, ran out winners by 4 goals to 1, St. Mary's Old Boys being their victims.

The men from Kirkee took some time to settle down, but once into their stride, there was no doubt as to the eventual winners. Kirkee opened their account through de Mello in the twenty fifth minute of the game. It was, however, felt that Pasco in St. Mary's goal, could have been steadier in his effort at interception. With this advantage the Ammunition Factory side crossed over.

Contrary to expectations St. Mary's got on terms shortly after half-time, H. Roberts doing the trick. After this, again the Kirkee team was to the fore, they pressed and Deoji gave them two more points. Before the close McIntyre carried the tally to four. This incidentally was the best goal scored in the match, the scorer smartly converting a penalty corner.

THE TEAMS:—

KIRKEE AMMUNITION FACTORY:—Rajanna; B. MacIntyre and Dareker; Ram Dass, Malkhana and Raghunath; Razak, Sagan, de Mello. Devji and R. Brewin.

ST. MARY'S OLD BOYS: Pasco, Freemantle and Abdul; Raccani, Moore and Bean; D. Roberts, Martins, H. Roberts and de Souza.

Farcical Hockey

To say that the 14th Heavy Battery R. A. were beaten by the Deccan Sports Club is to put it mildly. The Deccan Club soundly thrashed the Gunners from Colaba and the wonder is that they scored only four goals.

From the time the teams entered on their encounter till the final whistle the winners clearly dictated the trend of play. They had the Artillery at their mercy, and as mentioned, the Club's tally should have been greater, which would have been more in keeping with their general superiority.

The Deccan Sports, themselves not top notchers, played hockey that had the Gunners running hither and thither in vain pursuit of players and of the ball. The game was more amusing than of any interest.

Of the four goals gained the first one came late in the early half, three followed in the last period. The scorers were: Gidney (2) and Adhav (2).

THE TEAMS:—

DECCAN SPORTS: V. Cerdo; S. James and B. Sathe; O. Pillay, P. Fitzpatrick and S. Adhav; F. Fitzpatrick, Gidney, S. M. Adhav, Adhav and Kedare.

14TH HEAVY BATTERY, R. A.: Yuan; Brack and French; Higgins, Lord and Gallagher; Buckingham, Capt. Burnet, Bright, Nuttal and Rourke.

To-day's Games

4-15 p.m. Parsi Cyclists vs. Bombay Fortress Coy. R. E.

5-30 p.m. Boys' Own Club, Poona vs. G.I.P. Railway (Workshops).

G. I. P. BEAT B. B. & C. I.

N. W. R. And E. I. R. Replay Ends In Goalless Draw

NEW DELHI, March 10.

Two matches were played on Sunday evening in the Inter-Railway Hockey Tournament at the Hardinge Ground in the presence of a large holiday crowd, including railway officials. Both the matches produced interesting and exciting hockey.

In the first match G. I. P. Railway defeated B. B. and C. I. Railway by two goals to one.

The second match which was a replay between North-Western Railway and East Indian Railway resulted in a goalless draw.

B. B. and C. I. opened the attack after bully off. For the first few minutes the play remained Midfield. Some fast exchanges were in progress when Deane, the B. B. and C. I. centre-forward, ran down the ground and Marsh, who was only covering the goalie in an attempt to clear off, hit the ball into his own goal. This gave an unexpected lead to B. B. and C. I. which they maintained till the teams crossed over.

After the interval G. I. P. had the control of the ball and Gateley, their centre-forward, produced the equaliser after a scrimmage in the opponents' ring. A few minutes before the end Hakim, who was well-supported scored the winning goal off a glorious angular shot.

G. I. P. two goals. B. B. and C. I one goal.

TEAMS

G. I. P.:—A. R. Norris, P. Mills, H. Grostate, L. De Burgh, C. W. Marsh, L. E. Bocarro, J. Ismail, A. Hakim, Gateley, M. Bocarro, Tellis.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY:—Leach, Alexander, Bartlett, Belson, Page, Boezalt, Hogal, Lodricks, Deane, Almeida, Woodcock.

The replay match between N.-W. R. and E. I. R. opened with fast exchanges. The E. I. R. displayed better form. Their forwards and also their defence in Hopkins and Carnegie were sound.

In the first half most of the time was spent in end to end play without any success. Each side had a number of chances of scoring but the sound defence and goal-keeping prevented any scoring. Lemondine for E. I. R. and Charanjit, Joginder, Gorden and Pearce for N.-W. R. were prominent in the field.

After resumption a fine save each was brought off by the goalies. The play enlivened at this stage and Asghar ran down the field but when the goalie only was left to be beaten his hit was kicked off. Another attempt was initiated by the same player. He crossed the ball to his centre-forward who netted the ball but sticks was awarded. N.-W. R. had been pressing very hard and raid after raid was made but without success. Just before the end Joginder passed over to D Macdermott, who after excited exchanges near the E. I. R goal sent in a hard hit but Simpson kicked off. Yet another hit was knocked off and the third time the ball crossed over the bars.

The drawn match will be replayed to-morrow.

SCORES

North-Western Railway nil.
East Indian Railway nil.

TEAMS

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY:—Marshall, Gordon, Pearce, Rashid, Charanjit, Pritam Singh, Bhalla, P. Macdermott, D. Macdermott, Joginder and Asgar.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY:—D. N. Simpson, A. N. Hopkins, J. Carnegie, Ashe, J. T. Cowen, I. Lestrange, G. M. Judge, O. Flower, R. Hore, J. Lemondine, and E. Ducasse.—A. P.

BRITISH DEMOCRACY GLOWS BRIGHTLY

(Continued from page 6)

simple faith that to them fastens upon them certain obligations.

★

Everyone has heard of Hyde Park and its famous soapbox liberty. It is still flourishing; on a recent Sunday there were 13 speakers, three of whom were Stalinists and one a Trotskyist. But the whole United Kingdom is a Hyde Park too. There is repression, of course; in December a large number of influential women's organizations were planning to stage a silent parade as a demonstration against continuing the war, and in favour of launching peace negotiations, in the belief that these would do more to break up reactionary groups in and out Germany than war itself; the parade was banned, but the women were permitted to meet and speak freely in a hall. On the whole, we have read and heard in war-time franker attacks on government personalities and policies than would be permitted in 'every' corner of the United States in time of peace.

★

It can not be doubted that the majority of the British are for the war. They are reluctant about it, but resolute. Some of the grimmer ones are alarmed because there is so little popular jingoism. Jingoism is growing, and so is hatred; but there is so small an amount of it in comparison to 1914 that old war horses like Mr. Churchill are trying to put "punch" in the conflict and are reviving old expressions like "Hun". They keep running into this sort of thing: we asked a hotel manager about a cinema, for we wanted to see how the movies handled news and programmes generally. "How about 'The Lion Has Wings'?" we inquired "Oh, no, you don't want to see that," he replied; "that's just a British propaganda film".

Swiss restaurants, at least, display signs about "German steaks" and none of the regular eating places have pulled German names off the menus. Next to a medley of American dance tunes you are likely to hear in any entertainment center a potpourri of German classics. If there are songs galore to tell Hitler what the British think of him, they are not sung widely or with any special zest, save over the air; it is still possible for performers to "kid" Britain on the stage by a burlesque nationalistic harangue accompanied by the supersoft strains of "Rule Britannia". Good nature, for war-time, is singularly common; amid the tape festooned in a myriad patterns on windows to prevent splinters of flying glass in case of bombing raids, one sees such cheerful if admittedly not brilliant slogans as "Our credit department is closed for repairs", or "Business as usual—we hope!"

It cannot be gainsaid that slowly, inevitably, the oldtime reliance on religious phrases to support an otherwise intolerable military method is beginning to assert itself. Yet at Westminster Abbey, not in some provincial church which happened to have a pacific-minded pastor, there was continuous intercession on one recent day from eight in the morning up to blackout time, not for victory, but for international peace.

(To Be Continued.)

THACKER'S STOCKTAKING

BOOK BARGAINS

BOOKS AT HALF ORIGINAL PRICE

BOOKS AT QUARTER ORIGINAL PRICE

BOOKS AT ONE-EIGHTH ORIGINAL PRICE

BOOKS AT ONE-SIXTEENTH ORIGINAL PRICE

NO LISTS

As we are offering single copies in many instances and these are selling rapidly, lists would become useless as printed.

THACKERS — BOMBAY

THACKER & COMPANY, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

India's Largest Book and Stationery Store.

WHY you'll be proud to own a Raleigh



It's Famous for its fine appearance—
Smart, workmanlike design. Heavy chromium plating on all bright parts . . . Hard, long-lasting enamel finish . . .

It's Famous for its strength and comfort—
Super-sprung saddle — you ride on wings! Extra dependable braking . . . immensely strong steel frame . . . Hard-wearing tyres . . . Free wheel . . .

RALEIGH—*THE BEST BICYCLE ON THE ROAD*

IT LOOKS GOOD—IT IS GOOD —YOU CAN'T BUY BETTER!

Obtainable from all good dealers everywhere

KR.398

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017



Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1940

CRUDE OIL ENGINES
FOR ALL DRIVING



"WILSON" 17 to 250 B. H. P.
"OGLE" 4, 6, 9, 18 B. H.P.
British, Modern, Economic, Durable, and Simple, Hundreds working. Ask for literature and certificates.
Prices Moderate.
DINSHAW & CO.,
105, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

Citizens To Support Of Textile Workers

Committee To Relieve Distress Formed

PLEA FOR SPEEDY TERMINATION OF DISPUTE: PRAISE FOR WORKERS' PEACEFUL CONDUCT

Govt. Proposal To Owners For War Bonus On Profit Basis

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The citizens of Bombay pledged their support to the workers, at a huge rally held at the Kamgar Maidan on Sunday evening under the Chairmanship of Mr. N. M. Joshi.

A resolution setting up a strike relief committee, was moved by Mr. S. A. Brelvi and adopted at the meeting.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu sent a message of sympathy with the strikers, in the course of which she hoped that there would be a speedy settlement.

The Government of Bombay have addressed a letter to the millowners asking them if they would give an assurance of giving to the workers a bonus if increased profits were made as a result of war.

B. P. C. C. SUGGESTS ARBITRATION

Though the textile mills were officially closed to-day, intensive picketing by two workers at each of the main and even the side gates of the mills continued from early hours of the morning to about 10-30 a. m. Meetings of workers were held in the morning at Shivaji Park, De Lisle Road, Sewri, Ganesh Maidan and Madanpura. A meeting of silk mill workers was also held at the Kamgar Maidan.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, it is understood, will shortly give a reply to the Girni Kamgar Union to the effect that the dispute may be referred to arbitration. If both the parties to the dispute agree upon referring the matter to arbitration the B.P.C.C. may suggest an eminent leader to arbitrate between the parties.

No letter has yet been addressed to the B. P. C. C. by the Millowners.

At the requisition given by some of the members of the Corporation a special meeting will be held on March 13 to request the Mayor to intervene.

RALLY AT KAMGAR MAIDAN

A huge rally, one of the biggest held at the Kamgar Maidan, was held in the evening. The crowd was so great that it overflowed the maidan and people occupied not only the roads all round, but were perched on the compound walls and roofs of the buildings nearby. Mr. N. M. Joshi presided.

MRS. NAIDU'S MESSAGE

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu sent the following message: "I regret that I am unable to be present at the rally to-day to show how deeply I sympathise with the just and legitimate demands of the workers. I earnestly hope that on this immediate issue a speedy settlement will be reached on the basis of true equity and the recognition of the human right of workers to a decent living. I hope too that in the process of endeavour for settlement, a permanent formula may be found to hold the balance of justice true and steady on behalf of labour."

DUTY OF CITIZENS

Appealing to the citizens of Bombay to extend a helping hand to the strikers, Mr. N. M. Joshi said that it was not only the working class population of 1 1-2 lakhs that was affected by the strike but also the women and children dependent upon each worker. Taking this fact into consideration, one could say that not less than 2 1/2 lakhs of the city's population were directly affected. The strike was bound to have repercussions on transport services and also affect workers in other spheres like the dockworkers employers in cloth markets etc. The employers were also being affected. It was, therefore, necessary that the citizens of Bombay should interest themselves with a view to ensure a speedy termination of the strike.

Mr. Joshi traced the causes that led to the demand of 40 per cent dearness allowance at the Mahagai Conference and the steps taken by Government in appointing a Board of Conciliation. It was unfortunate, said Mr. Joshi that while accepting 13 per cent as the increase in the cost of living, the majority in the Board recommended an allowance of only 10 per cent.

WRONG IMPRESSION

Referring to the impression prevailing in certain quarters that the textile workers had gone on strike merely at the behest of Labour leaders and not because they were genuinely dissatisfied, Mr. Joshi said that the impression was quite erroneous.

"Workers in Bombay are not like a flock of sheep" he said "they know quite well what it means to go on strike. They know what is in their interest and what is not"

Any strike meant considerable hardship to the labour population. While the millowner, though sustaining some financial loss, was not called upon to undergo any pangs of hunger, the worker was faced with starvation. But if the workers wanted to get their legitimate rights recognised, the only method at their disposal was the laying down of the tools.

DUTY OF GOVERNMENT.

Continuing, Mr. Joshi said that whenever there was any dispute between employers and workers, it was the duty of the Government to intervene. But so far as the present dispute was concerned it looked as though the employers were able to wield considerable influence with the Government. The Government had no doubt done something for the workers by referring the dispute to the Board of Conciliation but Mr. Joshi thought that the Board had not been quite fair to the workers The Government also had done an injustice to workers by restricting their rights. Though the Police Commissioner's order was quite unwarranted, Mr. Joshi appealed to workers not to commit any breach.

RELIEVE DISTRESS.

It was impossible, said Mr. Joshi to predict at this stage as to how long the strike would continue. There were various kinds of hardships which workers were called upon to undergo. In some cases there was likelihood of their being asked to vacate the chawls owned by mill-owners. Since the citizens of Bombay were aware that the workers' demands were just, it was their duty to extend financial help to the strikers and relieve their suffering.

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE FORMED.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi moved the following resolution:—

"With a view to collecting funds for the purpose of distributing relief to the workers on strike and taking such other steps as may be necessary for their welfare, this meeting of the citizens of Bombay appoint a Strike Relief Committee with the following office-bearers and members with powers to co-opt others:

President: Mr. N. M. Joshi.

Vice-Presidents: Messrs. Jamnadas Metha, S. A. Brelvi. K. F. Nariman and Abdul Razak Abdulla.

Secretaries: Messrs. R. S. Nimbkar, R. A. Khedgikar, Dinkar Desai and Mahomed Siddik Bakshi.

Treasurers: Mr. S. C. Joshi and Mr. N. V. Phadke.

Members: Messrs. V. S. Velinkar, V. L. Mehta, A. S. R. Chari Narbheram Narsidas, Nathalal Parekh, Mahomed Umar Rajab, V. B. Karnik, Ashok Mehta, P G. Naik, P. S. Bakhale, Gupte, S. A. Dange, S. S. Mirajkar, B. T. Ranadive, M. L. Shah, S. V. Deshpande, Z. R. Chowdhury, Miss. P. N. Nariman, Mrs. Maniben Mulji, Miss Kamal Wagle, Miss Godavari Gokhale and Mrs. Ushabai Dange.

In moving the resolution Mr. Brelvi said that a lakh and half of people living in the city were on strike to defend their just rights for a decent living. It was the duty of every citizen to support them.

The disciplined manner in which the strikers had conducted themselves was an example to all the world. The conduct of the women workers in particular was beyond praise.

The success of the strike depended on the sense of unity and peacefulness of the strikers. To stand united and non-violent in all circumstances was the precondition of success.

The strike did not benefit the employers the workers and the citizens. All those that were interested in the welfare of the workers and the city and the progress of the industry should intervene to bring about a settlement between the parties.

For this purpose it was necessary to ascertain what exactly was the increase in the cost of living. Two of the members of the Conciliation Board appointed by Government had found that there was an increase of 20 p.c. in the cost of living. The other three had found that there had been an increase of 13 per cent; but they had recommended an increase of only 10 per cent in the wages. This was far from just.

QUESTION FOR ARBITRATION

He suggested, however, that the question whether there had been an increase in the cost of living of 13 per cent or 20 per cent should be referred to arbitration. He also pleaded with the workers that they should accept this arbitration because a continuation of the strike was of no benefit either to them or to the millowners or to the citizens at large.

Mr. Joshi had cited an instance of the last general strike when the Bombay Municipal Corporation had contributed Rupees one lakh to a strike relief fund. He hoped that the present Corporation in which Congressmen were in a majority would contribute twice that sum if the strike continued

Meanwhile he congratulated the workers on the organised and non-violent manner in which they had conducted themselves. If they continued to conduct themselves in the same fashion success would be theirs and the owners would be compelled to yield. He hoped they would establish a record of non-violent conduct that would be worthy of being written in letters of gold in the history of the Labour movement not only of India but of the whole world.

Mr. Mahomed Umar Rajab in supporting the resolution said that the millowners usually accused the workers of always being in a hurry to go on strike. But this time no such accusation could be levelled against them. They had waited patiently for months while the prices soared and selfish traders made money.

He criticised the Government strongly for putting restrictions on the workers.

Mr R. A. Khedgikar congratulated the workers on the non-violent manner they had conducted the strike. It was the duty of Government and millowners to see that the patience of workers was not put to too severe a trial.

Referring to the criticism appearing in a section of the press that the labour had taken a step that would affect an Indian industry that was in its infancy. Mr. Khedgikar said that those who had the interests of any Indian industry at heart should see to it that the employees were paid adequately.

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar urged the workers to be prepared for a long-drawn struggle because the millowners of Bombay were not the type of persons who were likely to concede their demands easily.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan said that it was the duty of all citizens to help the strikers. It was equally their duty to find means bringing about a settlement. Otherwise there would be no peace in the city. The strike might spread into a general strike and the whole economic life of the city would be disorganised.

People who thought they had nothing to do with a dispute between the owners and workers were sadly mistaken. What began as a spark might end as a fire.

Continuing Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan pointed out that there never had been a strike like the present one either in the city or in India. Two things were incontrovertible. Firstly the cause was just and the strike had been peaceful

Mr. Zulmiram Chowdhury congratulated the workers on behalf of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress on their peaceful conduct.

The office of the Relief Committee will be situated at the Servants of India Society.

GOVERNMENT PROPOSAL

The Government of Bombay, it is officially announced, has addressed to the Bombay Millowners' Association a letter on the dispute in the textile industry and the question of a bonus to workers if increased profits are made as a result of the war.

The Government, says the letter, has been closely watching the progress of the dispute "and is anxious that no justifiable step should be left untried which might contribute towards an early settlement and end a stoppage of work that is causing loss to the workers, the industry and the public."

"The dispute" it is added, "has arisen over the amount of a 'dearness allowance' intended to compensate workers for a rise in the cost of living and the millowners have already agreed to accept the recommendations of the conciliation board. But although the dispute has arisen out of that question Government has little doubt that a contributory factor is the desire on the part of the worker to share in the profits which, it is the general belief, will accrue to the industry in consequence of war conditions.

"In the view of Government, it is a legitimate expectation of labour that, if large profits are made by the industry as a result of the war, labour should share in them."

The association, therefore, is asked, "whether it is willing to give an undertaking to Government that the owners will be prepared to give a war bonus to their workers, if increased profits are made by the industry as a result of war conditions, as soon as the extent of these profits has been determined."

The Committee of the Millowners' Association is meeting on Monday to consider the Government's letter. A day or two may elapse before a final decision is taken.

The Labour leaders were not prepared to comment on the Government's proposal.

CITY HOTEL WORKERS

DECLARE ONE DAY STRIKE

DEMAND FOR ENFORCEMENT OF SHOP ACT AND WAR ALLOWANCE

ARREST OF PICKETERS

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Thousands of hotel-workers of the city went on a one-day strike in pursuance of the resolution passed on Saturday evening, at a public meeting, demanding the enforcement of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act and the grant of war allowance.

Early in the morning, batches of workers went round the city exhorting the workers to come out from hotels and join the strike.

Most of the hotels in Mandvi, Kharak Bazar, Pydhoni and Kalbadevi were compelled to stop business as the strike in these localities was a complete success. In several other localities such as Bhuleshwar, Kumbharwada, and Girgaum, a fairly good number of hotel-workers joined the strike.

At Lamington Road, the Police resorted to lathi charge and arrested two pickets. Another worker was arrested in the Fort area, while picketing a hotel.

Several processions of workers marching from various localities terminated at the Sandhurst Road Garden at noon.

At 2 p.m. a big procession of the workers started from the Sandhurst Road Garden and passed through Grant Road, Duncan Road, Kalbadevi Road, Princess Street, and Girgaum Road.

The procession terminated at Chaupatty where a big meeting was held in the evening.

Mr. J. S. Mahimkar presiding over the gathering, congratulated the workers on their wonderful response to the call of the Lal Bavta Hotel Kamgar Union, in spite of the attempts on the part of the hotel-keepers to frustrate the strike. He condemned the action of the police in not allowing peaceful picketing.

Mr. V. G. Nimbkar moved a resolution demanding 25 per cent increase in the wages of the workers and the immediate enforcement of the Shops and Establishments Act by the Government. The resolution expressed the hope that the strike would open the eyes of both the hotel-keepers and the Government to the urgency of the demands.

The resolution was carried.

Another resolution passed at the meeting congratulated the Textile workers on their strike, supported their demands for war allowance, condemned the attitude of the millowners and the restrictions imposed on the workers by the Police.

Mr. Bukhari, Mr. Pinto and others addressed the gathering.

STUMBLING-BLOC IN WAY OF FREEDOM

Punjab Congress President Finds Fault With His Own Province

JULLUNDUR, March 9.

Addressing a well-attended public meeting here, Mian Iftikharud-Din, M.L.A., President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, said that "being a stronghold of the British imperialism, the Punjab is a 'stumbling 'bloc in the country's advance towards freedom."

He surveyed the international situation and traced the root-cause of the present unrest to the greed of imperialist countries for acquisitions.

The speaker deplored trat inspite of countless sufferings and sacrifices of her sons and daughters, the Punjab had failed to form a Congress Ministry.—United Press.

Sir Mohamed Zafrullah At Aligarh

ALIGARH, March 9

Sir Mohamed Zafrullah paid a short visit to Aligarh.

Sir Mohamed Zafrullah drove to the University accompanied by the Vice-Chancellor and the Pro-Vice-Chancellor and inspected the Library and Science Departments and the Tibbiya College, the University School and the Technological Institute.

He lunched with Sir Sulaiman and gave away prizes at the Swimming Bath Lawns where an 'at home' was given in his honour. —A. P.

Sholapur Workers' Demand

BOMBAY, March 9.

The President of the Red Flag Girni Kamgar Union, Sholapur wires that the Union's nominees have been elected as the representatives of the workers of Lakshmi Mills for the purpose of representing the workers' case before a prospective conciliation board which has been demanded by the Union for considering the workers' demand for a 22 per cent. wage increase.—A. P.

Edgar Wallace Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE FEATHERED SERPENT CASE



Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.